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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 163--79th Congress

Chapter 330--1st Session

H. J. Res. 98

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 163

A.A.A.; TOBACCO; C. C. C. LOANS. Requires establishment, subject to growers' referenda, of marketing quotas on fire cured and dark air-cured tobaccos and directs that price supporting loans be made available by CCC on fire-cured tobacco at 75% and on dark air-cured (including Virginia sun-cured) tobacco at 66-2/3% of the Burley tobacco loan rate.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 98

February 8, 1945	Introduced by Mr. Clements and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.
	S. J. Res. 25 introduced by Mr. Chandler and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (Companion bill)
February 13, 1945	House Committee reported H. J. Res. 98 without amendment. House Report 142. Print of measure as reported.
February 19, 1945	H. J. Res. 98 passed House without amendment. Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of measure as referred to Committee.
July 6, 1945	Senate Committee reported H. J. Res. 98 with amendment.. Senate Report 453. Print of measure with amendment.
July 9, 1945	Debated and passed Senate as reported.
July 11, 1945	House Conferees appointed.
July 12, 1945	Senate Conferees appointed.
July 16, 1945	Senate agrees to Conference Report.
July 17, 1945	House receives Conference Report. House Report, 922.
July 18, 1945	House agrees to Conference Report.
July 28, 1945	Approved. Public Law 163.
Hearings:	Senate hearings held but not published.

24. A.A.A. TOBACCO. H. J. Res. 98, by Rep. Clements, Ky., and S. J. Res. 25, by Sen. Chandler, Ky., relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Act of 1938. To House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (pp. 1002, 947.)
25. PARITY; FARM LABOR. S. 507, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to provide for a new base period, and for considering increases in the cost of farm labor, in determining parity prices for agricultural commodities. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Printed in the Record. (p. 947.)
26. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. S. Con. Res. 8, by Sen. Reed, Kans. (for himself and Sens. Tydings, Md., and Wherry, Nebr.), to establish a committee to determine who is responsible for the induction of farm workers and what effects the drafting of farm labor will have on agriculture (p. 951).
27. EXPENDITURES. S. Res. 73, by Sen. Aiken, Vt., authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to make a full and complete study and investigation in order to determine whether the GAO, under its present organization, can properly carry out the functions, as an agency of the Congress, of maintaining constant supervision over expenditures in the executive agencies of the Government. (p. 952.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Extension of remarks of Reps. Michener, Mich., and Reed, N. Y., criticizing induction of farm labor (pp. A545-6, A551).
30. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Extension of remarks of Reps. Gavin, Pa., Cochran, Mo., and Taylor, N. Y., criticizing the census of agriculture appropriation measure (pp. A546, 547-8, 572).
31. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Hawkes, N. J., inserted Dr. E. W. Kemmerer's address, "The American Dollar and the Bretton Woods Plan" (pp. A554-7).
Rep. Sundstrom, N. J., inserted a New York Times editorial commending the American Bankers Association report on the Bretton Woods plan (pp. A572-3).
32. EDUCATION. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted his New York Times Forum address in which he spoke favoring Federal aid for education (p. A562).
33. NATIONAL SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., and Rep. Morrison, La., inserted constituents' statements opposing the proposed national-service legislation (pp. A562-3, A566-7).
34. PUBLIC LANDS. Rep. Cravens, Ark., inserted an Arkansas Legislature resolution favoring "suitable legislation providing that grazing land, timber-growing lands, and agricultural lands now owned by the United States within the National forest areas in northern and western Arkansas be placed back on the market for sale, homestead, donation, or other methods of disposal to private ownership, with extended priorities given to World War veterans" (pp. A565-6).
35. INFLATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., criticizing Rep. Vinson's (Ga.) Houston Post editorial which was critical of the Government's stabilization and price-control programs (pp. A569-70).
36. NOMINATION. Rep. Guffey, Pa., inserted several articles favoring the nomination of Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce (pp. A574-7).

Sens. Lucas, Ill., and Cordon, Oreg., were appointed members of the Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources (p. 939).

12. LABOR. Received the National War Labor Board's 19th monthly report (p. 940).
13. EMPLOYMENT. Received a Calif. legislature resolution urging Congress to consider the return to the State of the administration and control assumed by the Federal Government as part of a Nation-wide employment program (pp. 940-1).
14. WATER UTILIZATION. Received a Calif. legislature resolution opposing a proposed treaty with Mexico relating to the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and the Rio Grande (p. 941).
15. MILITARY SERVICE. Received a Calif. legislature and an American Legion of Delaware resolution favoring universal military training (pp. 942-4).
Received a Rhode Island legislature resolution urging the cancelation of income taxes owed the Government by members of the armed services previous to their induction (p. 943).
Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted a Del. Feed Dealers' resolution favoring taxation of Government corporations and farmer cooperatives (p. 944).
Received a Williams County Farmers Union (N. Dak.) opposing the proposed 25% tax limitation on incomes (p. 946).
17. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted a Republican City Community Farm Bureau (Republican City, Nebr.) resolution relating to the car "shortage" for transporting corn to markets (p. 944).
18. NOMINATION. Received a R. I. Legislature member's petition favoring the nomination of Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce (p. 943).
19. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 12 (p. 958).

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. MINERALS. S. 502, by Sen. McFarland, Ariz., (p. 947), H. R. 2072, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., H. R. 2077, by Rep. Engle, Calif., and H. R. 2079, by Rep. Murdock, Ariz., to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1002.)
21. VETERANS. H. R. 2076, by Rep. Engle, Calif., to amend the Mustering-out Payment Act of 1944 so as to provide mustering-out payments for certain individuals discharged or relieved from active service in the armed forces to accept employment. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 1002.)
22. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 2080, by Rep. Pace, Ga., to establish the REA as an independent Government agency. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 1002.)
23. WILDLIFE. H. R. 2081, by Rep. Simpson, Ill., to permit the use of live decoys in the taking of ducks. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1002.)

farmer, and I still maintain an active relationship both nationally and locally.

A year ago I remarked to this body concerning the outstanding service that had been rendered by the Boy Scouts of America in Food for Freedom. Recently I participated in a conference here in Washington, between officials of the Boy Scouts of America and representatives of Government agencies, to develop further Scouting relationships.

To me, one of the significant things about this occasion was the fact that these representatives of the Boy Scouts of America came to Washington, not to secure something for themselves, but to offer their service, to develop ways in which service could be most effectively rendered.

We reviewed briefly some of the extraordinary things that have been done by the Boy Scouts of America to help speed the day of victory. Some of the Government administrative officials reported what Scouts have accomplished. Reference was made to the 120,000 tons of waste paper collected during 2 months alone to help prevent a serious crisis. The War Food Administration reported that Scouts had collected almost the entire national goal of milkweed pods, the floss to be used for making 1,000,000 life jackets. The Director of the Field Service, War Finance Staff of the Treasury Department, described the Scouts' cooperation in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth War Loans, in which it has been estimated that they were responsible for the sale of some \$8,000,000,000 worth of War bonds and stamps. The Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information reported that the Boy Scouts distributed more than 103,000,000,000 pieces of Government literature.

Naturally, I was extremely interested in the report from the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, which stated that the contribution of the Boy Scouts during 1944 had been a real factor in feeding not only this Nation, but our Allies. A conservative estimate would show that 184,000 Boy Scouts had their own victory gardens, and that 126,000 worked on farms to help solve the problem of farm labor.

Mr. Albert Goss, master of our National Game, stated:

I am a strong believer in self-help in youth movements. In these days when everybody is demanding special privileges and Government help, it is heartening to find such wholesome movements as scouting holding the line for building character interests, and the kind of patriotism that means sacrifice, if necessary, but always loyal service. I wish every boy in America could have such training.

Several of the representatives of Government agencies expressed a bit of surprise to find how much Scouts are doing for other agencies. But to those of us who are familiar with the Scout program, the surprise was not so great, because we are well aware of the value of organized boyhood. It is fundamental to a Scout that he should do his duty to his country. Boy Scouts want to do everything possible to help the country, and these various Scout services which the boys have carried on so effectively during the war

years have also covered the period of the organization's greatest growth. Its membership is nearly 2,000,000. We may look forward confidently to greater service from the Boy Scouts in 1945.

Perhaps most of us are inclined to think of this agency as one which does something for boys. The record of their war service shows that it is also an agency which makes it possible for boys to do things for their country. As a result of this meeting, certain definite areas of service were developed, one of which will be soon inaugurated, another campaign for scrap paper which is sponsored by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and which gets under way officially March 1.

It is estimated on the basis of membership records that one man in every four of our armed forces has had some Scout training. They are helping to win the war on our battlefronts. Here at home, their younger brothers, nearly 2,000,000 of them, are also helping to win the war on the home front by practical and effective service.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KEEFE (at the request of Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin) for the balance of the week, on account of illness.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1427. An act relating to the compensation of telephone operators on the United States Capitol telephone exchange.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 9, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Friday, February 9, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Friday, February 9, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Tuesday, February 13, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 11 a. m., Tuesday, February 13, 1945, for organization purposes.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Tuesday, February 13, 1945)

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will hold a meeting on Tuesday, February 13, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., on House Joint Resolution 59.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

On Wednesday, February 14, 1945, at 10 a. m., there will be a hearing before

Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President to the people of the District of Columbia. The hearing will be held in room 362 (caucus room), Old House Office Building.

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold a hearing beginning at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, February 14, 1945, on the bill (H. R. 97) to amend the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes" (with respect to certain patent matters). The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 15, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, February 15, 1945, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 1425, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

199. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of a proposed bill, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURCH: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 304. A bill to amend the act authorizing postmasters in Alaska to administer oaths and affirmations; without amendment (Rept. No. 61). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MCKENZIE: Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads. H. R. 744. A bill authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions; without amendment (Rept. No. 62). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. S. 35. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 63). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 64. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 15. Joint resolution

authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1945, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; without amendment (Rept. No. 65). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 697. A bill relating to clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 66). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1973. A bill to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance; with amendment (Rept. No. 68). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 1719. A bill to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet; without amendment (Rept. No. 67). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DELACY:

H. R. 2066. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate, establish, construct, equip, and operate a hospital for the insane of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 2067. A bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 2068. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. R. 2069. A bill relating to the discharge of members of the War Training Service who were assigned to cadet schools or glider schools and who did not qualify for flying service through physical defects or to other causes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2070. A bill relating to the discharge status of members and former members of the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps who have participated in the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Service program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURCH:

H. R. 2071. A bill to reclassify the salaries

of postmasters, officers, and employees of the Postal Service, to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:

H. R. 2072. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 2073. A bill to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 2074. A bill to provide pension at the rate of \$50 per month for veterans of World War No. 1 and all campaigns and expeditions engaged in prior to December 7, 1941, for which a campaign medal was given, and who have reached the age of 60 years or more; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 2075. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act of June 7, 1924, section 202, paragraph 7, and all the amendments subsequent thereto; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 2076. A bill to amend the Mustering-out Payment Act of 1944 so as to provide mustering-out payments for certain individuals discharged or relieved from active service in the armed forces to accept employment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2077. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H. R. 2078. A bill extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served during the First World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 2079. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic minerals and metals and petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 2080. A bill to establish the Rural Electrification Administration as an independent agency of the Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 2081. A bill to permit the use of live decoys in the taking of ducks; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 2082. A bill to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

H. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. Res. 124. Resolution to create a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the production of aircraft and accidents resulting therefrom; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. Res. 125. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the official conduct of Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson, district judges of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 126. Resolution to provide for expenses of investigation authorized by House Resolution 125; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 2083. A bill for the relief of W. C. Liddell; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2084. A bill for the relief of Emil Kraske; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 2085. A bill to authorize the payment of adjusted compensation benefits to Sarah Ann Grugan; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE LACY:

H. R. 2086. A bill for the relief of Presley Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EARTHMANN:

H. R. 2087. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 2088. A bill for the relief of George H. Kibbey; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2089. A bill for the relief of Edwin F. Danks; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 2090. A bill for the relief of Sam J. Hash; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 2091. A bill for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 2092. A bill for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 2093. A bill for the relief of J. P. Kerr and Robert P. Kerr; to the Committee on Claims.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred
to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco
under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relat-
5 ing to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve
6 supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota,
7 and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to
8 the apportionment of the national marketing quota for
9 tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing
10 quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the
11 marketing years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948,

1 shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and
2 State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the
3 marketing year 1945-1946 as were established for the
4 marketing year 1943-1944, and the national marketing
5 quotas and State and farm-acreage allotments for the market-
6 ing years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, shall be the same as
7 for the preceding year: *Provided, however,* That an addi-
8 tional acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total
9 acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944
10 marketing year shall be allotted by the local committees
11 among farms in the State in accordance with regulations
12 prescribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments
13 which the committees find will be fair and equitable in rela-
14 tion to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted) ;
15 land, labor, and equipment available for the production of
16 tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acre-
17 age equal to not more than 5 per centum of the national
18 marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no
19 tobacco was produced in the last five years (and, with
20 respect to the marketing year 1945-1946, on which no
21 tobacco was produced in the five years prior to 1944) in
22 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
23 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced
24 during the last five years. The Secretary shall proclaim
25 the national marketing quota provided for herein for the

1 marketing year 1945-1946 within five days after the effec-
2 tive date of this joint resolution and, if producers disapprove
3 such quota, he shall proclaim the result of the referendum
4 within five days after the date of such referendum. This joint
5 resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing
6 any other provisions of said Act.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. CLEMENTS

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

to travel from one State to another; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. HATCH (by request) introduced Senate bill 497, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 498. A bill for the relief of W. C. Wornhoff and Josephine Wornhoff; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 499. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide for certain exclusions from gross income for income-tax purposes in the case of persons who serve in the armed forces in time of war; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 500. To amend title II of the act entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve," approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1175), in order to give credit for active duty performed by enlisted men subsequent to transfer to the Fleet Reserve, in computing their retainer or retired pay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 501. A bill for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc., to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 502. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic metals and minerals and petroleum and petroleum products, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(Mr. ELLENDER introduced Senate bill 503, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 504. A bill to quiet title and possession with respect to that certain unconfirmed and located private land claim known as claim of Daniel Boardman, C. No. 13, in Cosby and Skipwith's report of 1820, certificate 749, and being designated as section 44, township 7 South, range 3 East, Greensburg Land District, Livingston Parish, La., on the official plat of said township; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 505. A bill to authorize the naturalization and the admission into the United States under a quota of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India and descendants of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 506. A bill for the relief of Stanley E. Hubbard; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced Senate bill 507, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHANDLER:

S. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution requesting the President to declare November 10, 1945, a day for the observance of the creation of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution providing for recognition of the services rendered voluntarily and without compensation in the operation of the Selective Service System; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. J. Res. 28 (by request). A joint resolution providing that certain provisions of law

shall not be applicable to persons appointed to the Advisory Board under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOME AND OTHER SITES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, by request I introduce a bill for appropriate reference, and in connection with the bill I ask that a letter from the Secretary of the Interior may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 497) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), introduced by Mr. HATCH (by request) was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The letter presented by Mr. HATCH in connection with the bill is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C., January 4, 1945.

Hon. HENRY A. WALLACE,

President of the Senate.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609).

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to amend the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), in order to remove the existing prohibition against the application of that act to the public domain in Alaska. In addition, it would sanction the lease to or the purchase by the employees of this Department, stationed in Alaska, of small tracts of land in that Territory for personal use only. It would also correct a typographical error in the present law.

In its present form, the act of June 1, 1938, supra, has been a satisfactory vehicle for making available in the United States small tracts of land not in excess of 5 acres for home, camp, convalescent, recreational, and business sites. Until recently there would seem to have been no need for the extension of this legislation to the Territory of Alaska. In view, however, of the very possible changed conditions in the Territory after the termination of the present conflict, it may be that a small-tract program will fill an essential need for making land in Alaska available to the expected influx of people, especially veterans of the present conflict. Improved transportation methods may open wider travel horizons so that people in the United States may wish to acquire vacation homes or camps in the Territory. Furthermore, as the population of Alaska increases, there will be many people who will desire homes with small gardens in areas suburban to existing centers of population, but who will not need to acquire large tracts of land under the existing homestead or other public-land laws. It would seem advisable, therefore, to extend the operation of this beneficial legislation to the Territory of Alaska to anticipate these demands.

Another purpose of the proposed amendment is to permit employees of this Department, stationed in Alaska, to acquire a home site or camp site under this act, notwithstanding their connection with this Department. It is a sound policy not to allow employees of this Department to acquire an interest in resources and lands administered by it. I can see no objection, however, to allowing a Government employee in Alaska, where there is little privately owned land except in the few cities and towns, to acquire a small tract of land of a few acres for his own use on the same terms as the general public.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

COST OF FARM LABOR—PARITY PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I introduce a bill for appropriate reference. The bill relates to the present farm parity formula. The bill, if enacted, would change the present farm parity formula in two particulars. The first provision would modernize the base period in that it would change the base period from 1909 to 1914 to the years 1919 to 1929, the most recent period in farming when the country has had an era of, I might say, natural activity. Since 1929 we have had depression and war, and the farming occupation has been managed and controlled by legislation so the era has not been a natural one.

The second provision proposes to direct the Department of Agriculture to consider farm labor in making up the farm parity formula.

The third provision of the bill is that it shall not become effective until 3 months after the termination of the war.

Mr. President, the bill is introduced in order that we may have time to study the whole problem, and I hope we may work out a satisfactory amendment and have the proposed legislation passed by the Congress and ready for operation when the war is over.

I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD in full at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 507) to provide for a new base period, and for considering increases in the cost of farm labor, in determining parity prices for agricultural commodities, introduced by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of determining and publishing parity prices as provided by law in the case of agricultural commodities, the base period shall be the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929 (base period for tobacco), in lieu of the period heretofore fixed by law; and the parity prices determined and published for agricultural commodities shall also reflect the cost of all farm labor (on the basis of the national average and including hired workers, farm operators, and members of families of farm operators engaged in work on the farm, computed for all such labor on the basis of wage rates for hired farm labor), as contrasted with the cost of all farm labor during the base period: *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until 90 days after the termination of the war between the Allied and Axis Powers.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement with respect to the Future Farmers of America.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

During the present week the national officers of the Future Farmers of America have visited Washington. The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of farm boys studying vocational agriculture in our public high schools. This agricultural education program administered by the Agricultural Education Service of the United States Office of Education is made available through the National Vocational Education Acts. There are at the present time more than 200,000 active members in 6,500 local chapters in the continental United States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the island of Puerto Rico. The organization, which these boys serve as officers, has rendered outstanding service to our country during these war years. By working together, members of the F. F. A. collected 62,000,000 pounds of scrap, purchased more than \$8,000,000 worth of War bonds, produced tremendous quantities of food for victory, repaired 245,000 farm machines in the school-farm shops, processed more than 2,000,000 cans of food in food-conservation centers, and performed other essential wartime activities. The organization is proud of the fact that approximately 150,000 members are serving in the armed forces of their country.

The major objectives of the Future Farmers of America are to develop agricultural leadership, cooperation, citizenship, improved farming, and patriotism. Members of the organization are striving to live up to their challenging motto, "Learning to do. Doing to learn. Earning to live. Living to serve."

I am pleased that the national president, Oliver H. Kinzie, is from my State of Oklahoma. The national first vice president is Sigvald J. Sandberg, of Minnesota. The national second vice president is David B. Jameson, of Pennsylvania. The national third vice president is Merrill J. Hallam, of Utah. The national fourth vice president is Tom Vaughan, of Tennessee. The national student secretary is George C. Fry, of Maryland.

Oliver H. Kinzie was elected national president at the national convention of the Future Farmers of America at Kansas City, Mo., last October. His record of achievement is typical of that of many of the other national officers present and the entire membership of the Future Farmers of America. He studied vocational agriculture in the Cushing, Okla., High School for 4 years. During his membership in the Future Farmers of America he has served in many positions of leadership in the organization. These include secretary, vice president, and president of the Cushing, Okla., chapter and vice president of the Oklahoma State Future Farmers of America Association prior to his election as national president. Oliver is active in church work, public speaking, and leadership in his home community.

During his 4 years in vocational agriculture, Oliver developed an outstanding supervised-farming program. He has total assets of more than \$5,000 earned principally from his supervised-farming program. From a small beginning Oliver has grown into the business of dairy farming. He has 23 head of registered Jersey cattle, 26 head of registered Duroc hogs, and 2 beef cattle. Last year he produced 56 acres of oats and 20 acres of grain sorghums. He holds a substantial partnership interest in a complete outfit of farming equipment.

Boys like these, who are studying to become scientific farmers and leaders of rural America, are helping to build a new and better day for farming and rural life.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 1429) to permit the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, and the United States Maritime

Commission, during the national emergency, to pay the tax imposed under section 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the \$3,000 limitation in section 1426 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

DEFERMENT OF FARM WORKERS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk two amendments relating to the deferment of farm labor and ask unanimous consent that I may address myself briefly to the subject matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Maryland may proceed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, a great many of us have recently been concerned over the action of the Selective Service System in dealing with an act of Congress having to do with the deferment of essential farm workers for whom there were no replacements to carry on farm work. That act, known as the Tydings amendment, was passed by Congress formally in 1942, as I recall. It was passed unanimously by the Senate and by the House of Representatives, and was signed by the President.

The act itself is a very brief statement of policy on the part of the Congress, and I should like to read it so that every Senator may be familiar with it for the purpose of this discussion. The act reads:

Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained.

Mr. President, that means, in the plainest language that could be used, that if a man is regularly employed in an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort he cannot be drafted until a replacement is found for him. That that was the intent was ably brought out by some 20 or 30 Senators who took part in the debate and who favored the amendment, and I do not believe clearer language could be employed to convey such an intent. However, I am shocked to learn that that act of Congress is to be set aside by executive edict—not by the President, but by one in charge of one of the departments.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Senator will allow me first to read the order, then I will yield to him.

Mr. REED. I was going to suggest to the Senator from Maryland that before he reads the printed statement issued by the Selective Service System I should like to call his attention to a directive issued by General Hershey, of the Selective Service, on January 3 preceding the document which the Senator has in his hand.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be delighted to have the Senator do so.

Mr. REED. On January 3 of this year General Hershey addressed to all State directors a letter, the concluding language of which is as follows:

In considering the classification or retention of such registrants in class II-C, local boards will consider the President's finding—

I call the attention of the Senator from Maryland to that particularly—will consider the President's finding that—

Now I read what General Hershey quotes as the President's finding—further deferment of all men now deferred in the 18 through 25 age group because of agricultural occupation is not as essential to the best interest of our war effort as is the urgent and more essential need of the Army and Navy for young men.

Does the Senator from Maryland find in the language of the Tydings amendment anywhere a direction or authority or permission or requirement of the local draft board to give consideration to the need of the Army for men?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Kansas and all other Senators know that the head of the Selective Service System cannot do anything except in accordance with the acts of Congress. He cannot on his own motion draft anybody for the military service. He can only draft those within age limits and restrictions fixed by the Congress. He has no more authority to draft a man for the military service than I have, unless he is given the authority by law. Therefore my answer to the Senator is that what he has just read, contravening as it does the act of Congress, is worthless, and the fact that a Government official occupies a high position does not make his action any more valid than if he were a mere justice of the peace.

I should like to say for General Hershey—and I have had numerous dealings with him—that I have found him to be a very able man, who, until this recent action, it seemed to me was trying to stay within the acts of Congress and to perform at the same time a very arduous and difficult task, namely to supply men for our armed forces. That is the reason I feel all the more shocked that in this sweeping order, a part of which the Senator from Kansas read, and the remainder of which I shall shortly read, the whole amendment known as the Tydings amendment has been completely brushed aside insofar as what General Hershey said is concerned. Actually the Tydings amendment is just as valid and effective today as it was the day it was signed. No man coming within the provisions of the Tydings amendment can be drafted for any service until Congress changes the policy it adopted at the time it enacted that amendment, and the Tydings amendment provides that if a man is regularly employed in an essential agricultural endeavor he cannot be taken for any other service unless a replacement for him shall first be found.

Mr. President, following what the Senator from Kansas just read, I wish to say that I hold in my hand a pamphlet known as Selective Service, on the second page

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 25

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

MR. CHANDLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
5 relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the
6 reserve supply level and the amount of the national marketing
7 quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating
8 to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for
9 tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing
10 quotas for fire-cured and dark-air cured tobacco for the mar-

1 keting years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, shall
2 be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State
3 and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the
4 marketing year 1945-1946 as were established for the mar-
5 keting year 1943-1944, and the national marketing quotas
6 and State and farm acreage allotments for the marketing
7 years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948 shall be the same as for
8 the preceding year: *Provided, however,* That an additional
9 acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total acreage
10 allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944 mar-
11 keting year shall be allotted by the local committees among
12 farms in the State in accordance with regulations prescribed
13 by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which the com-
14 mittees find will be fair and equitable in relation to the past
15 acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted) ; land, labor, and
16 equipment available for the production of tobacco; and crop-
17 rotation practices, and an additional acreage equal to not
18 more than 5 per centum of the national marketing quota
19 shall be allotted to farms on which no tobacco was produced
20 in the five years prior to 1944 in accordance with the pro-
21 visions of subsection (g) of section 313 applicable to farms
22 on which no tobacco was produced during the last five
23 years. The Secretary shall proclaim the national marketing
24 quotas provided for herein for the marketing year 1945-

1 1946 within five days after the effective date of this joint
2 resolution. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of
3 modifying or repealing any other provision of said Act.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. CHANDLER

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 14, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, February 13, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Agriculture Committee reported with^{out} amendment H.J. Res. 98, providing for the establishment of national marketing quotas and acreages for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco at the 1943-4 level (H. Rept. 142) (p. 1106).
2. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed without amendment H.R. 2126, the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, 1946 (pp. 1079-81, 1088-1102).
Rejected amendments by Rep. Rich, Pa., to strike out the appropriation for flood control; general, and to reduce from \$30,000,000 to \$10,000,000 the funds for flood-control work on the Mississippi River (pp. 1099-1102).
Rep. Snyder, Pa., discussed the flood-control items in the bill (pp. 1080-1) and Rep. Case, S. Dak., criticized use of Army engineers on these non-war projects (p. 1088).
3. FOOD AND FUEL PRODUCTION. Rep. Snyder, Pa., stated that "the commodity having first priority is food. Second priority, of course, is fuel" and urged increased wages for miners (p. 1078).
4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Wed. (today), the insurance bill; Thurs., the George bill if the Rules Committee reports a resolution for consideration; and Fri., the CCC bill "if the George bill is disposed of on Thursday" (pp. 1102-3).
5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Mahon, Tex., discussed the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world peace and inserted the plan in the Record (pp. 1801-7). The plan includes proposals to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in the solution of economic and social problems, and to centralize international efforts in this direction.

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Feb. 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED

6. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. H.R. 2133, by Rep. Barry, N.Y., "to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1107.)
7. PUBLIC LANDS. H.R. 2135, by Delegate Bartlett, Alaska, to amend the act providing for the purchase of public lands for homes and other sites. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 1107.)
8. DEBT LIMIT. H.R. 2138, by Rep. Doughton, N.C., to increase the debt limit. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 1107.)
9. RESEARCH. H.R. 2145, by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to authorize investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in the breeding and production of domestic rabbits; cooperation with Federal, State, and other agencies. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1107.)
10. GRANTS-IN-AID. H.R. 2146, by Rep. Walter, Pa. to amend Sec. 33 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide that the payments for counties provided therein shall be distributed by the treasurer of said counties. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1107.)
11. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. H.R. 2151, by Rep. Norrell, Ark., to repeal the act establishing daylight-saving time. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 1107.)
12. WAR EFFORT. H.Res. 132, by Rep. King, Calif., to create a select committee to investigate the effect which wartime conditions and regulations have had on the three Pacific Coast States. To Rules Committee. (p. 1107.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., inserted an Evening Telegram (Superior, Wis.) editorial favoring the establishment of a legislative reference bureau for supplying information to Congress. (p. A662).
14. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Slaughter, Mo., inserted a Kansas City Star editorial favoring the development of foreign trade as a means of providing post-war employment (p. A664).
15. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Outland, Calif., inserted Hon. D.B. Copland's (Australian Price Commissioner) radio address, "Price Control and the War Effort in Australia" (pp. A 664-5).
16. FARM WAGES. Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted a Department letter (BAE) which includes tables on estimated returns per hour of men labor on typical farms in different sections of Wisconsin (pp. A646-7).
17. PERSONNEL; EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., criticizing the State Department's sponsorship of the foreign-service school (p. A646).
18. WATER UTILIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. McDonough, Calif., opposing ratification of the Mexican water treaty, stating that "any gift of the water

are of Jewish origin. If such is the case, it is because a large percentage of Jewish doctors have seen fit to give their services to our armed forces or our veterans' hospitals, which can only inure to the credit of these doctors and should not be used as a means of attacking the profession.

In the same category would also be the statement that there are many prospective Jewish students of medicine and dentistry. If such is the case, it simply means that many people of Jewish origin are imbued with a desire to study these branches of professional work, for the benefit of the people of this country, irrespective of their national or racial origin.

Are not we all Americans? Does it really make any difference of what racial strain an American might be if he is honest, law-abiding, and has the qualifications to attend our educational institutions?

No true American should propose discrimination against any particular group. Quite the opposite. What we should do is to open up the doors of our institutions to all groups and not inquire about their racial or religious origin. The Civil Service of the United States, for instance, has a special provision forbidding any inquiry of any applicant as to his racial or religious affiliation. Should not the same rule apply to educational institutions which are open to the public and which can derive their value only in the measure in which they are supported by the public?

The insidious feature of the proposal of the American Dental Association's secretary was the suggestion that there should be a sort of Government subsidy based on the racial origin of the candidates for admission to dental schools.

This, of course, would have spelled an end to America as a country of freedom and liberty to all. It would have put America precisely on the same basis as the many European countries which were torn apart by their being split up into racial or religious minorities.

If we are going to split up the United States into a conglomeration of discordant races and groups, we shall accomplish exactly what Hitler expected us to become, a broken-up country, disunited and impotent in every way. May God preserve us from such a fate.

The educators have long known that discrimination in admission to colleges and professional schools has been a practice indulged by many institutions. This practice, however, is something that we should be ashamed of and not try to write into law.

It was in the spirit of putting an end to this type of discrimination which has been practiced for many years in our medical schools that I introduced a bill in the last Congress as well as in the present one to institute a system of medical training in the Public Health Service in the United States, by way of medical academies, on the style of West Point and Annapolis.

It is in the same spirit that it became necessary for various State legislatures to enact statutes forbidding discrimination in the schools and colleges of their respective States.

There was a time when this discrimination existed only with reference to a teaching body, and many a distinguished scientist could not find a place in a college or professional school, simply because he was not of the proper racial origin or religion, but discrimination usually feeds upon itself and once started there is never any end to it, and so, instead of discarding it in the various faculties, it became enlarged by including the student body as well.

In a very interesting article in the New York Times, this situation is gone into at some length and I wish to include this article of February 9, 1945, and make it a part of my remarks:

EDUCATORS FIGHT COLLEGE QUOTAS — ASK ROOSEVELT TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL FAIR EDUCATION PRACTICE COMMITTEE

(By Benjamin Fine)

Spurred on by the report of the Council on Dental Education concerning admission of dental students, educational leaders joined yesterday in requesting President Roosevelt to establish a National Fair Education Practice Committee to help eliminate quotas and other forms of racial and religious discriminations in the Nation's colleges, it was learned yesterday.

Sponsoring the request are the Department of Higher Education and the Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education, divisions of the National Education Association, and the education division of the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. The National Education Association has a teacher membership in excess of 300,000.

Denouncing the action of Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of the American Dental Association's education council, who recommended to the Columbia and New York University Dental Schools a quota policy for student's admissions based on racial origins, the educators, in a telegram to the President, said that this move demonstrated the need for a national committee to study the entire field of college and university admission practices.

The statement was signed by Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the department of higher education at New York University, and chairman of the education committee of the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary of the department of higher education, National Education Association, and Dr. Donald DuShane, secretary of the Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

AID OF PUBLIC IS SEEN

A "capable and distinguished national committee," the educators declared, would get the cooperation of most colleges and accrediting bodies through force of public opinion without need for legislative action. If necessary, the expenses of the committee would be met through contributions of individuals and groups interested in abolishing intolerance and discrimination, the wire to President Roosevelt said.

Although the immediate point of departure was the recent report of the dental association, it is known that a number of educational organizations and civic groups had been planning to ask President Roosevelt for the formation of an antidiscrimination committee for education before the current controversy broke. Several meetings have been held in the last month looking toward the establishment of a proper formula to start the machinery rolling.

A charge was brought by the educational groups that racial and religious discrimination is now taking place in relation to returning servicemen seeking education under

the G. I. bill of rights. Under this measure the veteran is entitled to 4 years of free college training and is to receive from \$50 to \$75 maintenance, while his tuition, if \$500 or less, is paid by the Government.

"Certainly it is reasonable to expect that they must not be thwarted by quotas and other forms of racial and religious discrimination," Dr. Myers declared. "But that is exactly what they will encounter unless something is done about it now. Indeed, some have already encountered it. Every college and university should adopt and announce a forthright policy against discrimination."

Educators have long known that discrimination in admission to colleges and professional schools is common practice rather than the exception, Dr. Myers said, adding that it is practiced in some State universities. He condemned as a "Nazi practice" the establishment of quotas for the number of Jews to be admitted to medical, dental, or law schools.

I still believe that my bill to establish military academies for the training of doctors will go a long way toward eliminating prejudice in medical schools, and if the people of this country will realize how obnoxious discrimination can become public opinion will force the elimination of this poison from our midst.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follow:

S. 211. An act or the relief of Ensign Frederick Matthews McCord, United States Naval Reserve; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 212. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11, 12, 1940," approved April 23, 1941; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 241. An act to provide reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of an explosion at the naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va., on November 16, 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 215. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air facility, Astoria, Oreg., on April 2, 1944; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 222. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Duke Power Co. a 180-foot perpetual easement across Camp Croft, in the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 290. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Orange and Rockland Electric Co. a 150-foot perpetual easement across the West Point Military Reservation in the State of New York; to the Committee of Military Affairs.

S. 374. An act to amend the act of October 29, 1919, entitled "An act to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 338. An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protesting the allot-

ments of producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 14, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 14, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will hold a meeting on Wednesday, February 14, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., on House Joint Resolution 59.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

On Wednesday, February 14, 1945, at 10 a. m., there will be a hearing before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President to the people of the District of Columbia. The hearing will be held in room 362 (caucus room), Old House Office Building.

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold a hearing beginning at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, February 14, 1945, on the bill (H. R. 97) to amend the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes" (with respect to certain patent matters). The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, February 14, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at 10:30 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, February 14, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF HEARINGS

The hearings on H. R. 1425, the post-war ship-disposal bill, scheduled to begin on Thursday, February 15, 1945, have been postponed until Thursday, March 1, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, February 20, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, February 20, 1945, to begin public hearings on H. R. 693—a bill to clarify the application of the Securities Exchange Act of

1934 to exempted securities, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

207. A letter from the Secretary, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting a copy of the Annual Report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

208. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting her twelfth annual report as Secretary of Labor; to the Committee on Labor.

209. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

210. A letter from the national commandant, Navy Club of the United States of America, transmitting a copy of proceedings of its seventh annual reunion held at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 2, 3, 4, 1944; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 131. Resolution granting 6 months' salary and \$250 funeral expenses to Eleanor Fisher, sister of Flora L. Shelton, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rept. No. 106). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 29. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the conveyance of the old lighthouse keeper's residence in Manitowoc, Wis., to the Otto Oas Post, No. 659, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Manitowoc, Wis.," approved June 16, 1938; without amendment (Rept. No. 138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEFAUVER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 60. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; without amendment (Rept. No. 139). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 37. Resolution expressing the approval of the House of Representatives of certain resolutions adopted at Santiago, Chile, on April 15, 1944, looking toward the establishment of an American Interparliamentary Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 140). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1531. A bill to provide for the control of confidential business data submitted to the War Production Board; without amendment (Rept. No. 141). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 98. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 340. An act to express the intent of the

Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance; with amendment (Rept. No. 143). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CRAVENS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1527. A bill to exempt the members of the Advisory Board appointed under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes; without amendment (Rept. No. 144). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 312. An act for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards; without amendment (Rept. No. 107). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 315. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 108). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 317. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer for the Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. S. 335. An act for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight; without amendment (Rept. No. 110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMEY: Committee on Claims. S. 410. An act for the relief of Marino Bello; without amendment (Rept. No. 111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 949. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mildred Ring; without amendment (Rept. No. 112). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 952. A bill for the relief of the Morgan Creamery Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 113). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 958. A bill for the relief of Joe Koo; with amendment (Rept. No. 114). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1034. A bill for the relief of David Hickey Post, No. 235, of the American Legion; with amendment (Rept. No. 115). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1058. A bill for the relief of W. A. Smoot, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 116). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1136. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo H. Froman; without amendment (Rept. No. 117). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1230. A bill for the relief of Donna May McNulty; without amendment (Rept. No. 118). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1263. A bill for the relief of E. E. Armstrong; without amendment (Rept. No. 119). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1300. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mathew C. Cowley, deceased, and the estate of Louisa Cowley, deceased; without

RELATING TO THE MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND
DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO UNDER THE AGRICUL-
TURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

FEBRUARY 13, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 98]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

Pursuant to section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the total supply of tobacco as of the beginning of the marketing year then current exceeds the reserve supply level, the Secretary must proclaim, not later than the first day of December, a national marketing quota for the marketing year next following. Section 313 of the same act prescribes the method for apportioning such national marketing quota among States and farms. The total supply and reserve supply level of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, as determined by the War Food Administrator, are not such that he may proclaim national marketing quotas for such tobacco under section 312 (a) for the marketing year 1945-46. On the other hand, representatives of the producers of such tobacco testified before the committee that, since these types of tobacco are not used in the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking mixtures and have a very narrow outlet under existing uncertain conditions, including the size of the nicotine production program for this year and the lack of a satisfactory export market, the proclamation of national marketing quotas

for such types of tobacco is desirable. It was pointed out that prior to the outbreak of the war, approximately 60 percent of such tobacco was exported, while at present approximately 20 percent is exported.

House Joint Resolution 98 would provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota among States and farms, national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1945-46 as were established for the marketing year 1943-44, and the national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allotments for the marketing years 1946-47 and 1947-48 shall be the same as for the preceding year. National marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco were last proclaimed and approved by referendum of the producers for the three marketing years 1941-42, 1942-43, and 1943-44. However, pursuant to the authority contained in section 371 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the War Food Administrator terminated national marketing quotas and State acreage allotments established for such tobacco for the purposes of title III of such act. Thus, the marketing year 1943-44 was the last year for which national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allotments were established for such tobacco and, since the formula prescribed in section 312 (a) of the act is not satisfactory to meet the present situation, the marketing quotas and acreage allotments established for the 1943-44 marketing year are taken as a starting standard.

House Joint Resolution 98 would also provide that in each year an additional acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-44 marketing year may be allotted among the old farms in the State to adjust inequities.

The joint resolution would provide further that in each year an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 percent of the national marketing quota may be allotted among farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last 5 years. With respect to the marketing year 1945-46, the 5 percent would also be distributed among those farms on which no tobacco was produced in the 5 years prior to 1944. This is necessary to provide a new allotment for the farm on which such tobacco was produced for the first time in 1944, inasmuch as no allotments were established for 1944.

The national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco would have to be proclaimed within 5 days after the effective date of the joint resolution and, pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the referenda of producers would have to be held within 30 days thereafter. If the producers disapproved a quota, the Secretary would have to proclaim the result of the referendum within 5 days after the referendum.

The joint resolution specifically provides that it shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Thus, pursuant to section 313 (g) of that act, the marketing quota for any farm would be the actual production of the acreage allotment established for such farm in the manner provided in the joint resolution; and the Secretary of

Agriculture would be authorized, pursuant to section 371 (b), to increase or terminate national marketing quotas for such tobacco if, after investigation, he found such action necessary to meet a national emergency or an increase in export demand or to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

House Joint Resolution 98 would result in establishing marketing quotas and acreage allotments for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco in substantially the same manner as has been done for flue-cured and burley tobacco pursuant to Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress (57 Stat. 387), as amended by Public Law 276, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session.



Union Calendar No. 98

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

[Report No. 142]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 13, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relat-
5 ing to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve
6 supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota,
7 and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to
8 the apportionment of the national marketing quota for
9 tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing
10 quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the

1 marketing years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948,
2 shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and
3 State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the
4 marketing year 1945-1946 as were established for the
5 marketing year 1943-1944, and the national marketing
6 quotas and State and farm-acreage allotments for the market-
7 ing years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, shall be the same as
8 for the preceding year: *Provided, however,* That an addi-
9 tional acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total
10 acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944
11 marketing year shall be allotted by the local committees
12 among farms in the State in accordance with regulations
13 prescribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments
14 which the committees find will be fair and equitable in rela-
15 tion to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted) ;
16 land, labor, and equipment available for the production of
17 tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acre-
18 age equal to not more than 5 per centum of the national
19 marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no
20 tobacco was produced in the last five years (and, with
21 respect to the marketing year 1945-1946, on which no
22 tobacco was produced in the five years prior to 1944) in
23 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
24 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced
25 during the last five years. The Secretary shall proclaim

1 the national marketing quota provided for herein for the
2 marketing year 1945-1946 within five days after the effec-
3 tive date of this joint resolution and, if producers disapprove
4 such quota, he shall proclaim the result of the referendum
5 within five days after the date of such referendum. This joint
6 resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing
7 any other provisions of said Act.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

[Report No. 142]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. CLEMENTS

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 13, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 31

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 20, 1945, for actions of Monday, February 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2252 (H.Rept. 158) (pp. 1279,1311).
2. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Passed without amendments H.J.Res. 98, providing for the establishment of national marketing quotas and acreages for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco at the 1943-44 level (pp. 1291, 1295-8).
3. LATIN AMERICA. Agreed, without amendment, to H.Res. 37, expressing the approval of the House of Representatives of action toward establishing an American Inter-parliamentary Congress (pp. 1292-5).
4. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H.Con.Res. 18, establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. In final form the resolution provides for a joint committee to study the organization of Congress and for the committee to make recommendations for improvements in such organization with a view to strengthening its organization, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with the other branches, and better enabling it to meet its responsibilities; that the study shall include Senate-House relationships, employment and compensation of officers and employees, and the structure of the various committees of both Houses; for the functioning of the committee during the 79th Congress; and prohibits recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, precedents, and consideration of any matter on the floor of either House. (pp. 1298-300.)
5. RULES COMMITTEE. Rep. Bulwinkle, Mass., criticized Rules Committee action, stating "it was going into the question of legislation" and Rep. Rankin, Miss., defended the Committee, stating that it "was acting within its proper scope" (p. 1281).

6. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Rep. Hinshaw, Calif., criticized the Mexican Water Treaty and inserted Calif. Attorney General's testimony before the Senate Committee on this subject (pp. 1308-10).
 7. PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 15, authorizing the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1945, General Pulaski's Memorial Day (p. 1290).
 8. FOREIGN SERVICE: PERSONNEL. On objection of Rep. Rich, Pa., passed over H.R. 689, to enable the State Department to more effectively carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field, ^{and} to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad under a Foreign Service unified under the guidance of the State Department (pp. 1288-9).
 9. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 129, to provide for the barring of claims by the U.S. in connection with checks and warrants against banks or other endorsers or guarantors of a Government check in case of forgery or when the money has been obtained by fraudulent means... unless the Government within 6 years from the time the check was presented to the Treasury Department starts proceedings to collect the money" (pp. 1290-1).
- SENATE
10. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., submitted a resolution to rerefer S. 555, creating a Missouri Valley Authority, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and stated that he intended to call the resolution up for consideration next Thurs., Feb. 22 (p. 1237).
 11. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Passed, without amendment, H. J. Res. 85, appropriating \$6,784,000 additional for the census of agriculture for the fiscal year 1945 (pp. 1243-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted several Nebr. cooperative creamery resolutions urging increased butterfat prices (pp. 1235-6).
 13. ALASKA. Received an Alaska legislature petition criticizing Interior's land and water policies in Alaska (p. 1234).
 14. TAXATION. Received from the Ark. legislature a resolution opposing a constitutional amendment to place a 25% limit on income tax (p. 1235).
 15. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a petition by sundry citizens opposing transportation of liquor because of the manpower shortage (p. 1235).
 16. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. McMahon, Conn., urged relief for Italy (p. 1235). Sen. Burton, Ohio, discussed the future policy of the U. S. in North Africa and the Middle East, particularly regarding UNRRA (pp. 1245-54).
 17. PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Maybank, S. C., inserted his letter from the Selective Service System discussing procedures relating to deferments of Federal employees (pp. 1255-6).
 18. NOMINATION. Sen. Taft, Ohio, criticized the nomination of Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce while Sens. Pepper, Fla., and Hill, Ala., spoke in favor of his nomination (pp. 1256-68, 1269-77).

proceeding is commenced within 6 years after the presentation to the Treasurer of the United States or other drawee for payment of such check, checks, warrants, or warrants, or unless within that period written notice shall have been given by the United States or an agency thereof to such endorser, transferor, or depository, or financial agent of a claim on account of such liability. Unless a court proceeding shall have been brought or such notice given within the period prescribed herein, any claim against such endorser, transferor, or depository, or financial agent on account of such liability shall be forever barred: *Provided*, That in connection with any claim presented to the General Accounting Office within the time limitation prescribed by section 2 of the act of June 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 76; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 122), the period within which such a proceeding may be brought or such notice given shall be extended by an additional 180 days, and unless such notice shall be given or a court proceeding brought within such extended period any claim against such endorser, transferor, depository, or financial agent on account of such liability shall be forever barred.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of any check, checks, warrant, or warrants with respect to which court proceedings shall have been barred pursuant to the provisions of this act upon a showing that the barring of such proceedings did not result from any negligence on the part of the Treasurer of the United States in failing to give the notice required by the provision of section 1 of the act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 4, after "drawee", insert "of such issued checks or warrants."

Page 3, after line 7, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 3. If any endorser, transferor, or depository, or financial agent who is liable to any of the actions mentioned in this act shall fraudulently conceal the cause of such action from the knowledge of the United States or any agency or official of the United States entitled to bring such action, the action may be commenced at any time within 2 years after the United States or any agency or official of the United States who is entitled to bring the same shall discover that the United States or any agency or official of the United States had such cause of action, although such action would be otherwise barred by the provisions of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER FOR BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1705) providing for the appointment of a United States commissioner for the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the establishment of the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 20, 1935 (49 Stat. 393), entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes," the

United States District Court for the Western District of Texas shall, upon the recommendation and approval by the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, appoint a commissioner for the said national park. The district court shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for the commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to the district court. The commissioner shall be paid an annual salary, as appropriated for by the Congress.

SEC. 2. The commissioner shall have jurisdiction to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with a violation of any of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior in pursuance of law for the government and protection of the park, or with the commission within the park of a petty offense against the law, and to try the person so charged, who, if found guilty, shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by section 3 of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 3), as amended. For the purposes of this act, the term "petty offense" shall be defined as in section 335 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 541). In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the district court.

SEC. 3. The commissioner shall have power to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within said park of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 2 of this act, and to hear the evidence introduced. If he is of the opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial, he shall commit such person for further appropriate action, and shall certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in such case to the district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case.

SEC. 4. All fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. All fines, fees, costs, and expenses imposed and collected shall be deposited by the commissioner, or by the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROL OF CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS DATA SUBMITTED TO WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1531) to provide for the control of confidential business data submitted to the War Production Board.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as indicated by its title, this bill seeks to establish some measure of control over confidential material submitted to the War Production Board in connection with the war activities of the War Production Board. The exact wording of the bill, however, does not indicate just what is sought to be achieved by the bill other than it says it authorizes the Chairman of the Board to prescribe rules and regulations for the safeguarding of all information. It is a question what is meant by that safeguarding. I think the Committee on the Judiciary without question intended that the person who

supplied the information would be protected against the disclosure of that information to the public or to any private interest where it might be used to the disadvantage of the informant. Therefore, I have suggested an amendment and have submitted it to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS], who has approved it. The amendment would clarify somewhat the intention of Congress, when this bill is passed, authorizing the Chairman of the War Production Board to establish rules regarding the release of this information. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chairman of the War Production Board is authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations for the safeguarding of all information submitted in confidence by any manufacturer or producer to any officer, employee, or office of the War Production Board for the use of such Board; and he shall determine, in accordance with law, what information, so submitted, if any, may be released for publication or private use.

SEC. 2. Any officer or employee, or any former officer or employee of the United States who shall knowingly divulge, make known, or use in any manner whatever, any information which was submitted in confidence to any officer, employee, or office of the War Production Board for the use of such Board, except as permitted by law or by direction of the Chairman of the Board, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, and shall, if then an officer or employee of the United States, forfeit such office or employment.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 1, line 3, after "That", insert a comma and the following: "for the purpose of protecting the rights of the informant against the possibility of abuse of his confidence."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S RESIDENCE IN MANITOWOC, WIS., TO THE OTTO OAS POST, NO. 659, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 29) to repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the conveyance of the old lighthouse keeper's residence in Manitowoc, Wis., to the Otto Oas Post, No. 659, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Manitowoc, Wis.," approved June 16, 1938.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 210) to repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the conveyance of the old lighthouse keeper's residence in Manitowoc, Wis., to the Otto Oas Post, No. 659, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Manitowoc, Wis.," approved June 16, 1938, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the act of June 16, 1938, chapter 472 (52 Stat. 756), entitled "An act to authorize the conveyance of the old lighthouse keeper's residence in Manitowoc, Wis., to the Otto Oas Post, No. 659, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Manitowoc, Wis.," is hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 29) was laid on the table.

EXCEPTING MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD APPOINTED UNDER WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION ACT OF 1944 FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF CRIMINAL CODE AND REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1527) to exempt the members of the Advisory Board appointed under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That nothing contained in sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203) or in section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (Public Law 395, 78th Cong.) or in section 27 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Cong.) shall be deemed to apply to any person because he has heretofore been or may hereafter be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the Advisory Board provided for by section 102 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (Public Law 458, 78th Cong.).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the day I was given permission to revise and extend my remarks but did not ask, as I recall, to insert therein certain extraneous matter. One was a report to which the gentleman referred. I ask unanimous consent to insert that in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein a statement by the Commissioner of Reclamation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two subjects and to include therewith two brief news editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by the Prentice-Hall publication in Washington.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent also to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by Mr. William G. Holman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONGRESS

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to House Resolution 37.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby expresses its approval of the following resolutions looking toward the establishment of an American Interparliamentary Congress which were adopted on April 15, 1944, at Santiago, Chile, at a session attended by a committee of the House of Deputies of Chile and by the parliamentary delegations of a number of countries of the Western Hemisphere (including the delegation representing this House) which met

in such city for the celebration of the Day of the Americas:

1. The parliamentary delegations of Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, and Chile agree to promote through their respective Parliaments a movement of continental unity;

2. To accomplish such project, they proposed the establishment of an American Interparliamentary Congress for which the delegates will solicit the approval of their respective Parliaments;

3. To set up a permanent committee composed of the chairmen of the attending delegations, presided over by Don Pedro Castelblanco, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile, for the purpose of organizing and fixing the time, place, and subject matter of the Interparliamentary Congress of America;

4. To communicate those resolutions to all the countries on the American Continents and invite the countries whose Parliaments were not represented to adhere to these resolutions.

Therefore, the Permanent Committee to Promote American Unity Through the Parliaments, and in compliance with the third resolution, is constituted as follows: President, Pedro Castelblanco, of Chile; and members, Messrs. Luis Carlos Mese, of Colombia; Jose Albertassi Munoz, of Costa Rica; José Erasmo Pacheco, of El Salvador; Pete Jarman, of the United States; Carlos F. Madrazo, of Mexico; Carlos Morales, of Nicaragua; Roberto Jimenez, of Panama; Carlos Sayan Alvarez, of Peru; and Luis Batlle Berres, of Uruguay.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to this resolution, but in order that we may have a hearing, I demand a second.

Mr. JARMAN. I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized.

(Mr. JARMAN asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, as many of the Members know, the President of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile invited two members of the house of representatives or chamber of deputies of each parliamentary American country or republic, I am not sure which, to participate in the celebration of the Day of the Americas, in Santiago, Chile, on last April 14. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] and I were designated to represent this House on that occasion.

On the following day the host invited all delegates to participate in a round-table discussion, looking toward the continuing of pan-American unity. That discussion resulted in the approval of a resolution which has just been read by the Clerk. In fact, the whole purpose of this resolution is simply the approval of the resolution passed 10 months ago by delegates from 10 countries in Santiago, Chile. It is a simple House resolution.

The State Department indulged in a favorable report on it when the bill was introduced last fall, and again it was

I heard the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] say last week that during the past 3,000 years we have had only 227 years of peace. That is the record of international amity conducted at the executive level for the past 3,000 years. I submit to you that at the legislative level we can do no worse, and I believe that at the legislative level we can do, in fact, considerably better. This is an effort to expand the base, to provide international understandings and international agreements at the legislative level.

I should like to state a superlative, which is always dangerous, but this superlative, in my opinion, is true. It is, that in my opinion, the biggest evil from which the world is suffering today, and that includes a lot of vices and a lot of evils, is the fact that too much power for too long a time has been reposed in the hands of too few men. Happily, this country is less guilty of that evil than most countries. Unhappily, however, this country is not entirely free from the guilt. We do not exactly stand before the court of world opinion with lily-white hands.

A meeting like the one starting in Mexico City this week is turning the clock of progress in the right direction. A meeting like this is placing power in the hands of additional people and giving the representatives of the common citizens, the legislative group, a chance to get together on the international level and work out programs for peace, preparedness, and mutual understanding. It is a precedent which merits repetition. It is a tendency which we should encourage, Mr. Speaker, by passing this resolution unanimously today.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want first to pay my respects to these two members of our Committee on Foreign Affairs, the author of this bill, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN] and my colleague from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD], both of whom attended this meeting in Chile, and were present when this idea was originally sponsored as official delegates from our Government they worthily represented our Congress and our country. Their work on this trip was an example of distinguished international statesmanship by Members of Congress. We are all proud of them.

Remember that what we do today is not legislation in any sense. It is not even the formation of a nonlegislative group. It is merely approval of the suggestion that a committee be formed to consider such action.

I am one of those who believe that this type of action is of paramount importance in the future. We are going to have a great deal more international participation by our country in the years to come. I do not believe diplomatic processes are sufficient to take care of the need for interrelationships between the various countries.

One of the things that is on trial at this time is democracy, the idea of representative government. To have representatives of the people from various nations getting together to discuss their

various problems in nondiplomatic procedure is one of the things that is going to insure continuity to our international participation in the future.

Meetings of lawmakers from the Americas, publicly discussing common problems, with representatives of all parties and not just the party in power from each country, will lack the neat secrecy and smoothness that characterize diplomatic meetings. Something new will have been added—the increased human knowledge and friendship that come when representatives of people, not representatives of sovereigns or sovereignties meet, these contracts will help bridge over and will finally eliminate the periods of diplomatic strains that lead to trouble.

I am, therefore, heartily in favor of this measure and urge that it be adopted and that the committee get to work. I am particularly gratified that word will go to Mexico City, as this historic meeting takes place this week, that the United States House of Representatives has taken this unanimous action in the direction of hemisphere collaboration among parliamentary governments.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, in calling attention to the fact that the vote on this resolution was unanimous, may I express on behalf of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] and myself our very deep appreciation. I also express appreciation for the large number of Members in attendance today.

It is most gratifying to us that when the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] proceeds to the conference in Mexico City tomorrow she can tell her fellow delegates from other countries and also our colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] that the House has unanimously concurred in this good will gesture.

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO UNDER AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said act relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for

the marketing years 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48, shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1945-46 as were established for the marketing year 1943-44, and the national marketing quotas and State and farm-acreage allotments for the marketing years 1946-47 and 1947-48, shall be the same as for the preceding year: *Provided, however,* That an additional acreage not in excess of 2 percent of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-44 marketing year shall be allotted by the local committees among farms in the State in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which the committees find will be fair and equitable in relation to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted); land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 percent of the national marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last 5 years (and, with respect to the marketing year 1945-46, on which no tobacco was produced in the 5 years prior to 1944) in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced during the last 5 years. The Secretary shall proclaim the national marketing quota provided for herein for the marketing year 1945-46 within 5 days after the effective date of this joint resolution and, if producers disapprove such quota, he shall proclaim the result of the referendum within 5 days after the date of such referendum. This joint resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provisions of said act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 98 affects only two types of tobacco, the dark air-cured and the dark fire-cured tobaccos. It was considered by the Committee on Agriculture and, after hearings and full consideration, it was unanimously reported to the House. It has the endorsement of all representatives from the tobacco district. I am sorry the gentleman from Tennessee, Judge JENNINGS, who is deeply interested in the bill and who has contributed so much to our tobacco program, had to be absent today. It is with his consent that the resolution is called up, and he gave his consent because immediate action is urgent due to the fact that the planting season will soon be here.

The purpose of the bill is as follows: Under the tobacco acts marketing quotas are established. Before quotas can be established, the Secretary of Agriculture has to make certain determinations, which it is doubtful if he can make due to the situation brought on by the war. Under the tobacco acts the Secretary can only proclaim quotas when the total supply of tobacco, that is stocks on hand, plus the current crop, exceeds the reserve supply of tobacco. The reserve supply is the amount required under the Tobacco

Act to be kept on hand. Sixty percent of this tobacco is exported. The only thing this resolution does is give the Secretary of Agriculture the right to declare quotas irrespective of any law to the contrary. That has to be done before the tobacco growers can vote upon whether they desire quotas or not. It only sets in motion the necessary machinery to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to call a referendum. I want to call to the attention of the House that none of this tobacco goes into cigars or cigarettes. It is all used for chewing and pipe tobacco, nicotine, and snuff.

As I said, it has been considered by the committee. The representatives from the dark fire-cured and air-cured tobacco areas appeared before the committee and urged its passage. The committee, after hearing their testimony and discussing the matter, made a unanimous report.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, we hear some great stories, especially during the interim between elections. Then we hear some more stories about campaign time. One of the fallacies we generally hear is that tobacco does not get parity payments. I now read the following from the official reports:

Payments in 1943

Griffin-Fuller Tobacco Co., Hartford, Conn.:

A. C. P. payment.....	\$1, 113. 60
Parity payment.....	1, 600. 49
Total.....	2, 714. 09

This \$1,600.49 parity payment was made because the tobacco did not bring enough in the market place. Who said the tobacco program was self-sustaining?

This particular piece of legislation we have before us today is of rather minor importance because it only takes in a small part of the total tobacco produced.

The other acreages, representing other kinds of tobacco, have been able to get the thing figured out pretty well before this time; so we drop back now to one or two small quantities or qualities of tobacco.

This is the seventh year I have been a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and it is the seventh year I have had to sit here and watch this piecemeal legislation, one little group grabbing here and another little group grabbing somewhere else. In 1939, after 7 years of the more abundant life, after Marvin Jones had been chairman of the Committee on Agriculture for practically 9 years, and Henry Wallace had been Secretary of Agriculture for about 7 years, this same tobacco group were able to pass through this House a piece of legislation which, to my mind, nullifies all the honeyed words that the New Dealers give all over the country as to a good-neighbor policy. That was when they passed the bill that

prohibits the exportation of tobacco seed from this country. They did this in 1940.

I call your attention to the fact that there are other farmers in this country aside from those who happen to raise wheat or cotton or tobacco—yes, millions of farmers raising the foods most needed for the war. You can find in the RECCRD the figures if you care to refer to them, which will show that in the State of Wisconsin the hourly wage rate was 14 cents gross in 1939. The net hourly wage on a typical Wisconsin farm was 4 cents an hour in 1939. I have gone all through this war period without trying to give one discordant note, but I think there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue.

I call attention to the fact that in 1939 there were 109,000,000,000 pounds of milk produced in the United States. That was when we had the low prices; that was when we had the 4 cents per hour, if you please. I would like someone to tell me why someone pretty soon does not think of agriculture as a whole, and look forward to a little social security for someone else besides the tobacco grower, the wheat grower, and the cotton grower. When we are keyed up to 119,000,000,000 or 120,000,000,000 pounds of milk, I would like to have somebody tell me what our dairy hourly rate will be after this war is over? You can check this with the Department of Agriculture and I am sure they will tell you there has not been one State that has tried to extend any greater cooperation than has the State of Wisconsin. They have increased their milk production two and one-half billion pounds, which is more than many of the States of the Union produce per year.

A couple of weeks ago they were in here trying to fix it up a little for wheat and cotton. They usually come along with most of this special-interest legislation on the Presidential election year. I would like to yield right now to any New Dealer in Congress who will stand up and tell me that he believes we should be kidding the people of this country that we have any good neighbor policy and then pass legislation that prohibits selling tobacco seed all over the world.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. With reference to the prohibition against the exportation of tobacco seed, I think the gentleman should be fair and give the House a true picture, which is this—

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Now, the gentleman has time on his own account and he can explain that in his own time. I yielded for a question.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I will ask the gentleman this question and then I will make the explanation:

The exportation of tobacco seed has nothing in the world to do with this resolution and does not affect it one way or the other.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It is all part of the New Deal scheme to grab a little here and grab a little there. They have done a great many little things for cotton and wheat and some of these other things that were not so little when

they came to be paid for. Only last Friday my friend the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOPPLEMANN] told us how lovely everything was in the tobacco business up in Connecticut, everything was going fine up there. Even that the insurance companies entertained the former Secretary of Agriculture. I do not know whether they feel the same now as they did then since they seem to feel that the New Deal is going to take the insurance companies over. I checked over the other night to see why the insurance companies might be interested and found where they gave one insurance company \$115,000 either for growing something or not growing it or because it didn't bring enough in the market place after they had grown it.

Here is one to which I want to call your attention. How about these shade-grown tobacco growers? They tell us the big money there is in the shade-grown tobacco, how they make a thousand dollars an acre up in Connecticut. Talk about class legislation! Here we have in 1943 right in the midst of the war the American Sumatra Tobacco Corporation—and there is not a chance for dispute of what I am reading to you for it is from a Government document—the American Sumatra Tobacco Corporation of East Hartford received \$2,791 either for raising or not raising tobacco. No living man knows for sure what they got this money for. But here is the Griffin-Fuller Tobacco Co. of Hartford, Conn., which received \$1,113, either for growing it or not growing it, and \$1,600.49 because it did not bring enough in the market place when they had grown it. Are we going to continue as a Congress to keep on spending our grandchildren's money for such silly programs? Are we going to keep on dishing this money out with wanton recklessness? They are interested only in large companies. Listen to this: One insurance company gets \$115,000, or more than 5,749 times more than these little fellows we hear about at election time get. They pay the big fellow 5,749 times more than they do the little fellow. The individual members of this great group of small people got \$20, or just enough to classify them in the program and just enough to keep them carefully in the right place come election time. The New Deal may have great election-time love for the little fellow but they appear to love one big organization 5,749 times more than they love the little fellow.

So I say to you here today that we are going along the wrong road. I do not care from which side of the aisle the information comes, I should like to know the answer. Again I emphasize the fact that we are going the wrong way. The New Deal looks after the social security of certain groups in total disregard of the other groups of our society.

One thing further: It pains me to oppose the gentleman from Tennessee, JOHN JENNINGS, here. But then I look at my good friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. Some say that he is always looking after the peanut interests. If I were in his place I would be doing the

same thing myself; I do not blame him; there is no reason to blame him, but why when these programs are suggested are they not comprehensive? Why do they not go across the board and deal fairly with all groups? Why do certain groups continuously have to fight only for their own interests and for their own protection? I now yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman has gotten a little away from the thing I wanted to ask him about, but I understood the gentleman to say that back yonder in the early days of the good-neighbor policy and the triple-A policy, when they were trying to induce the farmers in South Dakota to accept increased imports of beef, grain, and dairy products, at the same time the New Deal passed the prohibition against the export of tobacco seed. Is that the way the good-neighbor policy was perverted for political purposes? Did they use beef and grain and dairy products to promote good neighborliness and tobacco to promote good profits for the solid Democratic South? Apparently it was not a case of what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is not only in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD but it is in a letter from the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. In that letter it is stated that the reason they passed it was so that the people of China and other countries could not raise tobacco to compete with us. That is another reason why I say the New Deal is based on fallacy, deceit, and deception. Plenty for the few, little for the many.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not in any way affect the export of tobacco seed, nor does it provide for any payments out of the Federal Treasury to tobacco producers. The Members may have gotten the idea that it did from what my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin, has said.

Under the 1938 A. A. A. Act there is a provision whereby when the reserve supply of tobacco reaches a certain point the Secretary of Agriculture shall proclaim marketing quotas, and after he makes that proclamation then the producers of that type of tobacco vote upon the question whether or not there will be marketing quotas in effect that year. If two-thirds of those voting approve, marketing quotas will go into effect.

The war and other factors have so disturbed the tobacco situation that at this time the formula which is in effect under the 1938 act would not require the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim marketing quotas; however, the producers of this particular type of tobacco desire to have an opportunity to vote on the question whether or not there will be marketing quotas on this type. The purpose of this legislation is to authorize the Secretary to go ahead and proclaim marketing quotas for the next three crop-

years which marketing quotas, of course, will not go into effect unless approved by two-thirds of the producers of that particular type of tobacco.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I understand it, this particular type of tobacco involves tobacco used for snuff and chewing purposes, also smoking tobacco. There are no other types of tobacco involved?

Mr. HOPE. I think nicotine is also made from this type, commercial nicotine for insecticides and all that sort of thing; but it does not involve cigarette tobacco, as I understand it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This legislation in no way prevents a referendum vote on marketing quotas? They cannot be put into operation without a referendum vote?

Mr. HOPE. No. It merely authorizes the Secretary to make the proclamation and after that the producers vote upon the question of marketing quotas. Two-thirds must vote in favor before they can be put into effect.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. In the event this new quota system is established, how much will the additional cost be to the taxpayers of this Nation?

Mr. HOPE. There would be no cost to the taxpayers. This does not provide for payments of any kind.

Mr. JENSEN. It permits larger quotas or a different set-up in quotas. If there is no occasion for it and if these growers do not receive some profits or benefits from this legislation, what would be the purpose of it? Surely they are looking toward the Federal Government and the Treasury to support this legislation with dollars, are they not?

Mr. HOPE. No. This makes no provision whatever for payments and no payments will be made if we pass this legislation that cannot be made otherwise.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman mean to say this will not cost the taxpayers any money?

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. Is that a fact?

Mr. HOPE. That is a fact.

Mr. JENSEN. It is unusual legislation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. In answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa, does not the gentleman think the answer is they do not need any funds because they are able to get funds from the lend-lease to take care of a large percentage of the tobacco surplus, so they would not need to provide for any direct payments in connection with this particular type of nicotine tobacco?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman thinks indirectly we will pay something.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman contend the passage of this legislation is going to cost the Federal Government some money?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Not the day it is passed, no; but if we pass this bill and no payments result, it will be the first piece of New Deal legislation that did not cost the Federal Treasury some money.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman make the contention that there will be any funds paid out of the Federal Treasury as a result of the passage of this legislation?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the answer that it is his observation if it is not in there now, there will be another bill offered to put it in if they ever want it, and if it is not on tobacco it will be on wheat, and if it is not on wheat it will be on cotton.

Mr. HOPE. I do not agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin. I challenge him to furnish any proof whatsoever that this legislation will take one dollar out of the Federal Treasury or that it creates in any way any obligation on the part of the Federal Government to make any payment now or in the future.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If the gentleman challenges me, I will ask the distinguished South Dakota Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs how much tobacco was exported in the year 1943 and how much it cost under lend-lease.

Mr. MUNDT. I left my encyclopedia home today. I am sorry I do not have the exact answer. However in 1943 considerably more tobacco was sent overseas through lend-lease than was exported commercially.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Is there any reason why this tobacco cannot come under the provisions of lend-lease by which the surplus is taken off the market? They tell me they are using money for that purpose.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman believe this legislation is going to result in the export of any more tobacco either with or without lend-lease?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The hearings show that it is piling up; that they cannot export it. Sixty percent of the crop was exported before the war, and now only 20 percent. They have a big stock pile. They cannot eat the stock pile.

Mr. HOPE. This legislation, if it has any effect at all, will cut down the total supply of this type of tobacco, and there will be less to export under lend-lease or for any other purpose.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. I wonder if the gentleman could tell us in what States this tobacco will be grown, provided the bill passes.

Mr. HOPE. It is my understanding that practically all, if not all of this type of tobacco, is grown in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I want to impress upon the House the correctness of the statement made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] that this legislation will not cost the taxpayers of America one penny. I further want to impress upon the Members of the House that this piece of legislation has the support of every Congressman from the tobacco districts on both the Democratic and Republican sides. The tobacco Congressmen are together on this bill. It is a necessary piece of legislation that has been brought about due to war conditions. It makes it possible for the dark tobacco growers to hold production and consumption in line. The legislation does not affect, in any way, the other types of tobacco. Dark fire- and air-cured tobacco are the only types affected.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 93?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 18) establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 10, strike out all after "Representatives," over to and including "selection," on page 2, line 2.

Page 2, line 23, strike out all after "Provided", over to and including "House" on page 3, line 3, and insert "That nothing in this concurrent resolution shall be construed to authorize the committee to make any recommendations with respect to the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, and/or precedents of either House, or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either House: *Provided further*, That the language employed herein shall not prohibit the committee from studying and recommending the consolidations and reorganization of committees."

Page 3, line 19, strike out all after "duties", down to and including "Government," in line 23.

Page 4, line 11, after "be", insert "All reports and findings of the committee shall, when received, be referred to the Committee on Rules of the Senate and the appropriate committees of the House."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, all that is being asked now is to take from the Speaker's table this concurrent resolution and concur in the Senate amendments?

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman explain the difference between the resolution as it passed the House and its present form, and give the reason for the Senate changes?

Mr. MONRONEY. There are three amendments that were put in by the Senate. The first amendment struck from the bill the language permitting the committee to operate with vacancies, providing that if a member dropped out or died the committee could go ahead. It also provided for the appointment of new members of the committee. The Senate Committee on Rules felt that that language was unnecessary, that the regular rules of the Senate and the House provided for the filling of these vacancies, and that leaving this language in there might permit the committee to operate with vacancies rather than fill them expeditiously.

The most controversial change was made in the limiting proviso, to change the House language which sought to prohibit the committee from studying or recommending any change in the parliamentary rules relating to the consideration of matters on the floor of either House. This provision was further tightened by the Senate to include that the committee could not make any recommendations with respect to the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, and/or precedents of either House, or the consideration of any matter on the floor of either House. It then added a further proviso that the committee could still have the right to study and recommend the consolidation and reorganization of committees.

This further tightens the limitations on the committee to eliminate such things as the Kefauver proposal, which would have permitted the members of the Cabinet to come before the Congress for a question-and-answer period.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, under this legislation, what could this committee do now?

Mr. MONRONEY. The gentleman from Ohio will understand that none of these limitations were sought by the committee. They have all been placed in there at various times by one or the other of the two bodies to limit further the study of this committee. We do feel that there is a workmanlike, constructive job that can be done regarding all the activity that goes on before a bill reaches the floor of the House. We have a full range of activity for study and recommendation as to the realignment and consolidation of committees of the House.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. After listening to these limitations, I thought they were broad enough so that, since no change could be made in the rules of the House, and since the committees are governed by the rules of the House, this committee would have to work out some anonymous way of having some Member or some friend sneak around and tell somebody what their deliberations might have been. I think the restrictions are "screw" and insulting to the committee and insulting to the intelligence of the House itself.

Mr. MONRONEY. I may say to the gentleman from Ohio that the amendment offered by Senator LUCAS, which broadens the Bankhead amendment, the amendment limiting our activities, reads as follows:

Provided further, That the language employed herein shall not prohibit the committee from studying and recommending the consolidations and reorganization of committees.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. That answers my question.

Mr. MUNDT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have been one of the early and consistent advocates of the gentleman's highly constructive program. I think it is fine. I, like the gentleman from Ohio, am distressed to find these curtailing and crippling amendments. I am wondering whether these amendments which have taken away from the authority of the committee were instigated at the suggestion of any committees of this body, or was it some other body that was responsible for them.

Mr. MONRONEY. I will say to the gentleman that the original limitations were placed in the bill both times by the other body. We sought to satisfy them when the bill was introduced this year by opening up a little bit the limitation they have placed on us in the resolution last year. They quickly closed that limitation and we were back as limited, if not more so, than when we started.

Mr. MUNDT. One other question: If the resolution passes now in its somewhat weakened position, will it still enable you to have open and public hearings and present a printed record of everything that takes place and suggestions which are made regardless of whether they apply to the specific language of the resolution?

Mr. MONRONEY. Yes, sir. And it will be in the discretion of the committee whether matters not absolutely germane to this, but included in other testimony, should be ruled out of order or not. I will say to the gentleman that we hoped to be able to get enough money to take care of the printing, but one of the Senate amendments cut us out of accepting voluntarily the help of the departments downtown, and we were limited to \$15,000 for 2 years' operation or for a year and a half, or whenever the committee can complete its work. I would like to say at this time that if we cannot possibly get by with this amount, we will probably come back and ask for a small supplemental appropriation so that the hearings and the testimony can be made available to the Members of the House and to the general public. I think many ideas and many recommendations which will probably be made before this committee will be of intense national interest.

Mr. MUNDT. I hope whoever presides over the hearings will exercise a statesmanlike approach and permit suggestions to come in regardless of whether they happen to be particularly germane, so that out of the hearings we can get suggestions from across the country as to how to improve the efficiency of both Houses of Congress.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relat-
5 ing to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve
6 supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota,
7 and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to the
8 apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco
9 among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for
10 fire-cured and dark-cured tobacco for the marketing years
11 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, shall be pro-

1 -claimed and the national marketing quota and State and
2 farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the market-
3 ing year 1945-1946 as were established for the marketing
4 year 1943-1944, and the national marketing quotas and
5 State and farm-acreage allotments for the marketing years
6 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, shall be the same as for the
7 preceding year: *Provided, however,* That an additional
8 acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total acreage
9 allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944 mar-
10 keting year shall be allotted by the local committees among
11 farms in the State in accordance with regulations pre-
12 scribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which
13 the committees find will be fair and equitable in relation
14 to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted) ;
15 land, labor, and equipment available for the production of
16 tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acre-
17 age equal to not more than 5 per centum of the national
18 marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no
19 tobacco was produced in the last five years (and, with
20 respect to the marketing year 1945-1946, on which no
21 tobacco was produced in the five years prior to 1944) in
22 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
23 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced
24 during the last five years. The Secretary shall proclaim
25 the national marketing quota provided for herein for the

1 marketing year 1945-1946 within five days after the effec-
2 tive date of this joint resolution and, if producers disapprove
3 such quota, he shall proclaim the result of the referendum
4 within five days after the date of such referendum. This joint
5 resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing
6 any other provisions of said Act.

Passed the House of Representatives February 19, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

notes, etc., or the purchase or sale of Government securities during the period such corporation remains without Government capital, and the provisions relating to the issuance of bonds, notes, etc., and the purchase or sale of Government obligations shall not be applicable to the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Corporations, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or the Federal land banks, except that each such corporation shall be required to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury prior to taking any action of the kind described above; no corporation shall be created, organized, or acquired hereafter except by act of Congress or pursuant to an act of Congress specifically authorizing such action, and no wholly Government corporation created by or under the laws of any State, territory, or possession, or any political subdivision thereof, or under D.C. laws, shall continue after June 30, 1948, except that prior thereto any such corporation may be reincorporated by act of Congress.

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 9 (p. 7454).

SENATE

8. AAA; TOBACCO. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H.J. Res. 98 adjusting the marketing quotas of fire-cured tobacco and dark air-cured tobacco under the AAA Act (S. Rept. 453) (p. 7383).

9. ROADS. Post Office and Post Roads Committee reported H.R. 169, to continue the provisions of Sec. 8 (relating to access roads) of the Federal Highway Act as amended, Public Law 146, 78th Cong., until Jan. 1, 1947 (S. Rept. 454) (p. 7383).

10. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted American Farm Bureau Federation suggestions for amendments to S. 469 and H.R. 2177, to provide for the financial control of Government corporations (pp. 7380-2).

11. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3314, to provide for U. S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (S. Rept. 454) (p. 7383).

Sen. Ball, Minn., inserted an American Veterans' Committee statement favoring these agreements (p. 7380).

12. FARM LOANS. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., presented a N. Dak. National Farm Assn. resolution favoring his bill S. 834, to prohibit Federal land banks from refusing to make loans in States where the laws of which prevent the rendering of deficiency judgments (p. 7380).

13. LEND-LEASE. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., criticized sale policies of lend-lease machinery tools in England (pp. 7398-9).

14. NATIONAL DEFENSE. Sen. Kilgore, W. Va., submitted an additional report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (S. Rept. 110, p. 1 on overseas investigations) (pp. 7392-3).

15. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 9 (p. 7407).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. PERSONNEL. S. 1228, by Sen. Downey, Calif., to remove restrictions on the holdover of retired officers of certain civilian offices and positions. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 7384.)

17. MINERALS. S. 1232, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to protect mining companies from any administrative requirements inconsistent with settled law respecting the depletion of ore reserves or mineral deposits. To Mines and Mining Committee. (p. 7384.)
- 17a. PRICE CONTROL. S. Res. 153, by Sen. Capehart, Ind., providing for investigation of OPA price activities in connection with the establishment of prices for civilian merchandise. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 7402-7.)
18. RYE MARKETING. H. Res. 314, by Rep. Keefe, Wis., for appointment of a special investigation committee to investigate the rye market and commodity exchanges. To Rules Committee. (p. 7454.)
19. FORESTRY; MINERALS. H. R. 3711, by Rep. Fernandez, N. Mex., and S. 1236, by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain and on lands acquired for Appalachian National Forest. To House Public Lands Committee and Senate Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (pp. 7384, 7454)
20. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. Res. 313, by Rep. Landis, Ind., providing for an investigation with respect to the handling and disposition of surplus trucks. To Rules Committee. (p. 7454.)
21. VETERANS. H. R. 3712, H. R. 3713, H. R. 3715

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. PRICE CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. Gross, Pa., criticizing OPA and WFA handling of the meat situation and discussing OPA regulations and the farm income (pp. A3562-3).
Rep. Merrow, N.H., inserted D.C. Parsons' Northeastern Poultryman article, "Can We Rationalize Egg Prices?" (pp. A3574-6).
23. FARM LABOR. Rep. Horan, Wash., inserted W.M. Kohagen's statements relative to farm labor problems and resulting loss of food (pp. A3578-9).
24. RATIONING. Speech in the House by Rep. Hook, Mich., favoring additional rationing points for miners and including an OPA release on the subject (pp. A3565-6).
25. ROADS. Rep. Hand, N.J., inserted U.G. Robinson's (pres. Atlantic City, N.J., Nat'l Super-Highway Assn.) analysis and statement favoring H.R. 3036, to provide for Federal system of superhighways and airports for national defense (pp. A3576-8).
26. EMPLOYMENT; VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hare, S.C., on establishment veterans in business and their employment in agriculture and other fields (pp. A3583-4).
27. CASH AWARDS. Speech in the House by Rep. Biemiller, Wis., commending conferee's action restoring the appropriation for Interior's personnel cash award program (pp. A3554-5).
28. FORESTRY. Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted R.C. Winton's letter and S.V. Fullaway's statement defending the lumber industry against government criticism (pp. A3552-3).
Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted W.F. McCullough's article, on ownership of forest lands, opposing further private and public acquisition (pp. A3570-1).
29. NAVY FOOD RATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Madden, Ind., concerning the investigations into the Navy food rations, particularly from a nutrition and adequacy standpoint (pp. A3566-7).

RELATING TO THE MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND
DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO UNDER THE AGRICUL-
TURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

JULY 6, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 98]

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered same, report favorably thereon with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years 1946-1947, 1947-1948, and 1948-1949, shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1946-1947 as were established for the marketing year 1943-1944, and the farm acreage allotments for the marketing years 1947-1948 and 1948-1949 shall be increased or decreased in the ratio which the national marketing quota for the 1943-1944 marketing year bears to the amount of tobacco which the Secretary determines to be required to make the carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year equal the reserve supply level: *Provided, however,* That an additional acreage not in excess of 5 per centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be allotted each year by the local committees among farms in the State in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which the committee find will be fair and equitable in relation to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted): land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 per centum of the acreage allotted to all farms for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be allotted each year to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last five years in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced during the last five years. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provisions of said Act.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed, beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available upon any crop of fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such tobacco for the marketing year beginning with the calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans or other price support at, in the case of fire-cured tobacco, 75 per centum of the loan rate for burley tobacco for the corresponding crop and, in the case of dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, at 66⅔ per centum of such burley tobacco loan rate.

This House Joint Resolution 98 has been considered by the House Committee on Agriculture and on February 13, 1945, that committee submitted its report to the House (H. Rept. 142) recommending its passage and on February 19, 1945, it passed the House.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture appeared before your committee and voiced approval of the amendments suggested herein.

A copy of said House Report 142 is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 142, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

Pursuant to section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the total supply of tobacco as of the beginning of the marketing year then current exceeds the reserve supply level, the Secretary must proclaim, not later than the first day of December, a national marketing quota for the marketing year next following. Section 313 of the same act prescribes the method for apportioning such national marketing quota among States and farms. The total supply and reserve supply level of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, as determined by the War Food Administrator, are not such that he may proclaim national marketing quotas for such tobacco under section 312 (a) for the marketing year 1945-46. On the other hand, representatives of the producers of such tobacco testified before the committee that, since these types of tobacco are not used in the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking mixtures and have a very narrow outlet under existing uncertain conditions, including the size of the nicotine production program for this year and the lack of a satisfactory export market, the proclamation of national marketing quotas for such types of tobacco is desirable. It was pointed out that prior to the outbreak of the war, approximately 60 percent of such tobacco was exported, while at present approximately 20 percent is exported.

House Joint Resolution 98 would provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota among States and farms, national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1945-46 as were established for the marketing year 1943-44, and the national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allotments for the marketing years 1946-47 and 1947-48 shall be the same as for the preceding year. National marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco were last proclaimed and approved by referenda of the producers for the three marketing years 1941-42, 1942-43, and 1943-44. However, pursuant to the authority contained in section 371 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the War Food Administrator terminated national marketing quotas and State acreage allotments established for such tobacco for the purposes of title III of such act. Thus, the marketing year 1943-44 was the last year for which national marketing quotas and State and farm acreage allotments were established for such tobacco and, since the formula prescribed in

section 312 (a) of the act is not satisfactory to meet the present situation, the marketing quotas and acreage allotments established for the 1943-44 marketing year are taken as a starting standard.

House Joint Resolution 98 would also provide that in each year an additional acreage not in excess of 2 percent of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-44 marketing year may be allotted among the old farms in the State to adjust inequities.

The joint resolution would provide further that in each year an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 percent of the national marketing quota may be allotted among farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last 5 years. With respect to the marketing year 1945-46, the 5 percent would also be distributed among those farms on which no tobacco was produced in the 5 years prior to 1944. This is necessary to provide a new allotment for the farm on which such tobacco was produced for the first time in 1944, inasmuch as no allotments were established for 1944.

The national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco would have to be proclaimed within 5 days after the effective date of the joint resolution and, pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the referenda of producers would have to be held within 30 days thereafter. If the producers disapproved a quota, the Secretary would have to proclaim the result of the referendum within 5 days after the referendum.

The joint resolution specifically provides that it shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Thus, pursuant to section 313 (g) of that act, the marketing quota for any farm would be the actual production of the acreage allotment established for such farm in the manner provided in the joint resolution; and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized, pursuant to section 371 (b), to increase or terminate national marketing quotas for such tobacco if, after investigation, he found such action necessary to meet a national emergency or an increase in export demand or to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

House Joint Resolution 98 would result in establishing marketing quotas and acreage allotments for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco in substantially the same manner as has been done for flue-cured and burley tobacco pursuant to Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress (57 Stat. 387), as amended by Public Law 276, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session.



Calendar No. 453

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

[Report No. 453]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 6, 1945

Reported by Mr. STEWART, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relat-
5 ing to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve
6 supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota,
7 and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to the
8 apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco
9 among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for
10 fire-cured and dark-cured tobacco for the marketing years
11 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, shall be pro-

1 claimed and the national marketing quota and State and
2 farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the market-
3 ing year 1945-1946 as were established for the marketing
4 year ~~1943-1944~~, and the national marketing quotas and
5 State and farm-acreage allotments for the marketing years
6 ~~1946-1947~~ and ~~1947-1948~~, shall be the same as for the
7 preceding year: *Provided, however,* That an additional
8 acreage not in excess of 2 per centum of the total acreage
9 allotted to all farms in each State for the ~~1943-1944~~ mar-
10 keting year shall be allotted by the local committees among
11 farms in the State in accordance with regulations pre-
12 scribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which
13 the committees find will be fair and equitable in relation
14 to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted);
15 land, labor, and equipment available for the production of
16 tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acre-
17 age equal to not more than 5 per centum of the national
18 marketing quota shall be allotted to farms on which no
19 tobacco was produced in the last five years (and, with
20 respect to the marketing year 1945-1946, on which no
21 tobacco was produced in the five years prior to 1944) in
22 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section
23 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced
24 during the last five years. The Secretary shall proclaim
25 the national marketing quota provided for herein for the

1 marketing year 1945-1946 within five days after the effe-
2 tive date of this joint resolution and, if producers disapprove
3 such quota, he shall proclaim the result of the referendum
4 within five days after the date of such referendum. This joint
5 resolution shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing
6 any other provisions of said Act.

7 *That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of*
8 *the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relat-*
9 *ing to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve*
10 *supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota,*
11 *and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to the*
12 *apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco*
13 *among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for*
14 *fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years*
15 *1946-1947, 1947-1948, and 1948-1949, shall be proclaimed*
16 *and the national marketing quota and State and farm acre-*
17 *age allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1946-*
18 *1947 as were established for the marketing year 1943-1944,*
19 *and the farm acreage allotments for the marketing years*
20 *1947-1948 and 1948-1949 shall be increased or decreased*
21 *in the ratio which the national marketing quota for the 1943-*
22 *1944 marketing year bears to the amount of tobacco which*
23 *the Secretary determines to be required to make the carry-*
24 *over at the beginning of the marketing year equal the reserve*
25 *supply level: Provided, however, That an additional acre-*

1 age not in excess of 5 per centum of the total acreage allotted
2 to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944 marketing year
3 shall be allotted each year by the local committees among
4 farms in the State in accordance with regulations prescribed
5 by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which the com-
6 mittee find will be fair and equitable in relation to the past
7 acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted); land, labor,
8 and equipment available for the production of tobacco; and
9 crop-rotation practices, and an additional acreage equal to
10 not more than 5 per centum of the acreage allotted to all
11 farms for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be allotted
12 each year to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the
13 last five years in accordance with the provisions of subsec-
14 tion (g) of section 313 applicable to farms on which no
15 tobacco was produced during the last five years. The fore-
16 going provisions of this section shall not have the effect of
17 modifying or repealing any other provisions of said Act.

18 SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
19 Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed,
20 beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available upon any
21 crop of fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured
22 tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas
23 for such tobacco for the marketing year beginning with the
24 calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans or other
25 price support at, in the case of fire-cured tobacco, 75 per

1 *centum of the loan rate for burley tobacco for the correspond-*
2 *ing crop and, in the case of dark air-cured and Virginia*
3 *sun-cured tobacco, at $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of such burley tobacco*
4 *loan rate.*

Passed the House of Representatives February 19, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 98

[Report No. 453]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 6, 1945

Reported with an amendment

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 453).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

H. R. 169. A bill to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 454).

THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS—
REPORT OF BANKING AND CURRENCY
COMMITTEE

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and myself, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report back favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 3314) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and I submit a report (No. 452) thereon.

Mr. President, I wish to give notice that at the next meeting of the Senate I shall ask that July 16 be fixed as the day when the Senate will start consideration of the so-called Bretton Woods bill. I shall also ask that at the opening of the session on that day I may be permitted to make an explanation of the bill itself.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I do not expect to object—

Mr. WAGNER. I am merely giving notice.

Mr. CONNALLY. I desire to suggest to the Senator that if he expects to get the Bretton Woods matter up soon I very much wish he would get it up next week, because next week we shall start hearings in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the United Nations treaty, and we are hoping to conclude the hearings perhaps in a week. If we do, we shall wish to come back to the Senate and go to work on the treaty in the Senate. If the Senator sets his bill for the 16th, which will be Monday week, it might interfere with our plans. I was wondering if the Senator could not have his bill taken up the coming week, starting the 9th. Why could he not do that?

JULY 2, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency to the fact that as I understand, on the suggestion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the procedure suggested by the chairman of the committee this morning was adopted. Is not that correct?

Mr. CONNALLY. That may be, but the Senator from Kentucky is not present, and if he were present I should make the same suggestion to him. I do not wish to interfere at all with the program suggested by the Senator from New York, but suppose we got along with our hearings and reported the treaty. As I understand, the Senator from Kentucky has indicated that nothing shall interfere with the consideration of the treaty. If Bretton Woods conflicts, Bretton Woods will have to go off on the side track. That is the way I understood it.

Mr. WAGNER. Our reason for fixing the 16th was that there was an understanding of all the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations that, particularly through next week, we should devote our time to nothing else except listening to the hearings before that committee.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am merely making a suggestion to the Senator. I do not intend to make any objection or create any trouble. It may be we will not conclude the hearings within a week, but we hope to do so.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. If I understood the suggestion of the Senator from New York, it was not to fix now a definite time for the consideration of the Bretton Woods agreements. I understood he was merely giving notice that later on he would ask that a time be fixed.

Mr. WAGNER. That was the statement I made.

Mr. WHITE. It seems to me, with great respect, that would be the appropriate time for determining the matter.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am not objecting. I merely wanted to throw out the suggestion.

Mr. WAGNER. If we could begin at an earlier date, it would be perfectly agreeable to our committee, but it is intended, during the first week particularly, that we shall devote all our time to the hearings on the charter, and we were afraid considering proposed legislation in the Senate would interfere with that.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of June 1945, in compliance with the terms

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I merely wish to ask the Senator from New York a question, because the matter is not quite clear in my mind. I did not understand the Senator from New York as the Senator from Maine did. I thought the Senator was requesting that the bill be taken up on the 16th.

Mr. WAGNER. No; I said that at a later time I would ask that that be done. I gave notice that I would make the request later on.

Mr. HATCH. At this time there is no specific request to take up the bill at any certain time?

Mr. WAGNER. There is not. Our only interest in suggesting the 16th was that we did not want any interference with the hearings on the charter, particularly during the first week, which will be next week. It may be that the charter hearings will be practically over within a week; I do not know.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. May I understand that if the Senator should ask for consideration in the Senate of the Bretton Woods matter at any date other than the 16th, he will take it up with his own committee? We had a definite understanding on this subject in the committee.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes; I would do so. Of course, if I should give notice of any earlier date, I would first refer the matter to the Committee on Banking and Currency, because the understanding in the committee was as I stated earlier.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That is what I understood.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report submitted by the Senator from New York will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES
WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR
COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of June 1945, from the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

of Senate Resolution No. 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
John F. Feeney	1425 Rhode Island Ave. NW	General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.	\$6,400
Harold E. Merrick	906 Aspen St. NW	do	4,800
Thomas J. Scott	1210 34th St. SE	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.	4,800
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen	1434 Saratoga Ave.	District of Columbia government	3,500

KENNETH MCKELLAR, Acting Chairman.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1227. A bill to be known as the General Welfare Act or General Welfare Act Amendments to the Social Security Act, to amend the Social Security Act so as to extend coverage thereunder to all groups and all classes, to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide the revenue for an all-inclusive system of matured annuities for America's senior citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 1228. A bill to remove restrictions on the holding by retired officers of certain civilian offices and positions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

S. 1229. A bill for the relief of Wilbur W. Cragg;

S. 1230. A bill for the relief of H. Blue-stone; and

S. 1231. A bill for the relief of Paul E. Tacy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1232. A bill to protect mining companies from any administrative requirements inconsistent with settled law respecting the depletion of ore reserves or mineral deposits; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

(Mr. McCARRAN also introduced Senate bill 1233, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. STEWART:

S. 1234. A bill to double the authorized number of cadets and midshipmen at the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy for the purpose of providing a highly trained group of Reserve officers available for call to active duty with the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (by request):

S. 1235. A bill to authorize the use of the funds of any tribe of Indians for insurance premiums; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

(Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. Hatch) introduced Senate bill 1236, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. WILEY introduced Senate bill 1237, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BILBO:

S. 1238. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to provide benefits for individuals who were employed during the war, and who were over the age of 55 on December 7, 1941; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1239. A bill to provide for the retirement of certain officers and former officers of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

S. 1240. A bill to provide for disposition of the unexpended balance of funds paid to the Adjutant General of the State of Utah under the act of July 8, 1898, as amended, for disbursement to officers and men of the National Guard or State militia who performed service prior to being mustered into the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 1241. A bill for the payment of claims of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md., and others, covered by findings of fact made by the United States Court of Claims, dated June 5, 1944, and contained in Senate Document No. 229, Seventy-eighth Congress,

second session; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1242. A bill to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Court of Claims in a suit instituted by George A. Carden and Anderson T. Herd; to the Committee on Claims.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR KANSAS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at the suggestion of the Judicial Council, and as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I introduce a bill to create an additional judgeship in the State of Kansas.

The bill (S. 1233) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of Kansas, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Hatch] and myself, I introduce a bill amending the General Leasing Act and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The bill (S. 1236) to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain and on lands acquired for the Appalachian National Forest, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. Hatch), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to state that this bill has been drafted tentatively after conferences with representatives of the Department of the Interior, representatives of the industry, and other who are interested in the development of oil upon the public lands. An opportunity has not been afforded the independents in the petroleum industry to review this measure. It is the purpose of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, as I understand the chairman to say, and of the Special Petroleum Committee, to invite scrutiny of this measure not only by independent operators but by all others interested in the development of oil upon the public domain. Hearings will be held later this summer, probably in the West, where that opportunity will be extended.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. In connection with what the Senator from Wyoming has just said I wish to add that this measure which is introduced today is an amendment of the Mineral Leasing Act, an act of vast importance to the people of the Western States where the public domain is located. Amendments have been under consideration for several years. There has been much discussion of proposals back and forth and this particular measure now makes concrete suggestions upon which we hope we may have, in committee meetings to be held both in Washington and in the West, full discussion, suggestions, and recommendations, for it is an important meas-

ure, and certainly we want to hear from all groups of the industry affected.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF PEACE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on June 27, 1945, I spoke on the floor of the Senate on behalf of the creation of a Department of Peace. This Department would be headed by a Secretary of Peace, a man of Cabinet rank. Included in my remarks of June 27 was a column by David Lawrence commending this idea.

This speech brought up to date the suggestion which I had first made on the floor of the Senate on July 7, 1943. Thus, it was 2 years ago from tomorrow that I first advanced this idea.

On June 29, 1945, Representative RANDOLPH, of West Virginia, introduced H. R. 3628, a bill to create a Department of Peace. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House.

Today, Mr. President, I am introducing a bill somewhat different from that of Mr. RANDOLPH, but it is one which squares up with the suggestion I have made on the floor of this Chamber heretofore.

I should like to invite attention to the following unique features of my bill:

First. It establishes a Department of Peace, a new Cabinet Department. If so established, this would be the first new Cabinet Department set up since 1913, when the Departments of Commerce and Labor were created.

Second. The head of this Department, the Secretary of Peace, would be ex-officio the delegate of the United States on the United Nations Security Council.

Third. This Department would not be set up to be another lop-sided, bureaucratic machine or a vast propaganda headquarters. It would be staffed by a small group of experts who would assist the Secretary of Peace in specializing and concentrating on the maintenance of world peace.

I believe that passage of this bill would be a "shot in the arm" to our own people and all other peoples in inspiring our mutual efforts to find the way to a just and lasting peace. In particular, this bill would have the following advantages:

(a) It would be the most significant possible manner by which we could confer prestige upon the United States delegate to the United Nations Security Council. It would restore Ed Stettinius to the Cabinet alongside plain-speaking, straight-shooting Jimmy Byrnes. By virtue of modern facilities, Mr. Stettinius could fly back from international sessions to Washington and could sit in on Cabinet meetings all in one day. His presence would increase the value of the Cabinet "family" of our new President, who, to our good fortune, also is a plain, frank, and forthright individual.

(b) It would reassert to the world that this time America means business; that she is going all-out in her support of the plan to insure a peaceful world, and that she expects other nations to do the same. It would reassert that behind the signature of our delegates to the San Francisco Conference on the United Nations Charter, there is the unanimous voice of America which is backing up

9. LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONSHIPS. Received a New England Women's National Society resolution commending the President's public expression respecting future cooperation between the executive and legislative branches (p. 7457).
10. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized OPA's "maladministration of our food supply," expressed confidence in Secretary Anderson, and inserted a newspaper story on the butter situation (pp. 7478-80).
1. HOUSING. Received National Housing Agency's 1944 annual report. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 7457.)
2. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Received Budget Bureau's quarterly estimate of personnel ceilings for Census of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7457.)
13. POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted U.S. C of C's resolutions on international post-war problems, including resolutions urging adoption of the United Nations Charter, favoring U.S. membership in the FAO, and urging consultation between executive departments concerned with foreign affairs. To Foreign Relations Committee. (pp. 7457-8.)
14. A.A.A., TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 98, to provide for production-quota elections for producers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, and for CCC loans at 75% of the loan rate on burley and 66-2/3% of the loan rate on dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco (pp. 7468-71).
Sens. Wheeler, Mont., Barkley, Ky., and others discussed the provisions of the measure, particularly the CCC loan percentage on these crops (pp. 7468-70).
15. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted Walter White's (National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People) telegram criticizing the "disgraceful filibuster" against the FEPC (p. 7458).
16. GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE. Received resolutions of the Governors' Conference, including those urging return of employment services to the States and pledging support in solving the food problem. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (pp. 7458-9).
17. ADJOURNED until Thurs., July 12 (p. 7480).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. RESEARCH. S. 1248, by Sen. Fulbright, Ark., to establish a Bureau of Scientific Research. To Commerce Committee. (p. 7460.)
9. PRESIDENT'S TENURE OF OFFICE. S.J. Res. 82, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., relating to the term of office of the President. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 7460.)
20. BUDGET; PERSONNEL. H. R. 3731, by Rep. Randolph, W. Va., to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, to require the inclusion in the budget of certain estimates and information with respect to payments on account of disability or death of employees resulting from personal injuries sustained in the performance of duty. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 7506.)
21. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 3738, by Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, to provide for a reexamination and resurvey of the Chariton River in Iowa and Mo. for flood control. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 7506.)

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 10, 1945, for actions of Monday July 9, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure to adjust AAA marketing quotas on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. Sen. Morse criticized OPA handling of food situation and expressed confidence in Secretary Anderson. Rep. Voorhis urged disposal of surplus plants to small business enterprises. Rep. Stevenson commended Secretary Anderson for "stepping up" butter supplies.

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke favoring disposal of surplus war plants to small business enterprises and cited a case in connection with a hemp processing plant. Several members discussed this subject with him. (pp. 7500-4.)
2. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Buffett, Nebr., discussed private and public ownership of Nebr. power companies, stating that "public ownership...has demonstrated...competence and efficiency" (pp. 7504-5).
3. FOOD SUPPLY. During his speech on "Japan's Economy," Rep. Mansfield, Mont. discussed Japan's food supply in connection with rice and other grains and fish (p. 7496).
4. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Reps. Rankin, Miss., and Haverhatter, Calif., discussed the work of the Un-American Activities Committee (pp. 7486, 7499-500).
5. PRESIDENTIAL TENURE OF OFFICE. Minority Leader Martin, Mass., spoke favoring a limitation to two four-year terms of a President (pp. 7494-5).
6. INFORMATION. Rep. Rees, Kans., criticized OWI's article, prepared for Russian distribution, that is "misleading" in its statements regarding the Great Plains area of the U.S., when it says "industry is almost non-existent" (p. 7505).
7. VETERANS; LABOR. World War Veterans' Legislation Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3348, to protect veterans in their rights to join or refrain from joining labor and other organizations (H.Rept. 874) (pp. 7505-6).
8. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. The summary of H.R. 3660 contained in Digest 135 should have included the regional banks for cooperatives in the list of FCA corporations which would be exempt from Secs. 302 and 303 of the bill.

dent of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Commerce:

Emerson E. Jones, to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from July 11, 1945.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first business on the Executive Calendar is Executive D (79th Cong., 1st sess.), a convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, signed at Washington on April 16, 1945.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, is it the intention of the leader to take up at this time the treaties on the Executive Calendar?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the treaties on the Executive Calendar were reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, I believe without opposition, after exhaustive hearings before a subcommittee. They have been pending for some time, and it is important to dispose of them. It had been my hope that we might do so at this time.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I merely wish to supplement what the Senator from Kentucky has said about these treaties. Of course, they deal with a very technical matter. They were referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which subcommittee I believe the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] was chairman.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was made chairman by the chairman of the full committee, but I was unable to serve, and the Senator from Illinois acted in my stead, as chairman of the subcommittee. Hearings were held, and a report was made to the full committee.

Mr. WHITE. As the Senator from Kentucky has said, hearings were held. The subcommittee heard witnesses from the Treasury and witnesses from outside the Government. Mr. Stam, the chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, also appeared as a witness. I believe it was the unanimous judgment of the subcommittee that the treaties ought to be ratified. A report was made by the full committee, and I believe the full committee unanimously reported the treaties to the Senate.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the only point I make is that we are dealing with treaties on the question of taxation, relating both to income taxes and inheritance taxes. I take it that the treat-

ties must be ratified, in the usual course, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting.

I feel that at least we ought to have some time to understand the nature of these treaties. While they deal, the Senator says, with the subject of taxation as between Great Britain and this country, I would prefer to see action on the treaties deferred to some day when we may give proper study to these questions. I hope the leader will not insist on having the treaties taken up at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I shall not insist on having them taken up at this time, but I hope when we have another executive session we may dispose of the two treaties.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the treaties will go over.

The clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc; and without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmations. That completes the calendar.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 195) to provide for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory, known as the Treaty of Greene Ville, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 24. An act for the relief of the Truckee-Carson irrigation district;

S. 100. An act to authorize an exchange of certain lands with William W. Kiskadden in connection with the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.;

S. 301. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee;

S. 311. An act for the relief of Phillip Kleinman;

S. 454. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said commission; and authorizing said commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1939;

S. 497. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of pub-

lic lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609);

S. 501. An act for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc.;

S. 527. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.;

S. 660. To transfer certain lands situated in Rapides Parish, La., to board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College;

S. 712. An act for the relief of William B. Scott;

S. 748. An act for the relief of Nita Rodlun;

S. 761. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in Quonset hut occupied by Eighty-third United States Naval Construction Battalion at Camp Rosseau, Fort Huachuca, Calif., on December 22, 1944;

S. 812. An act to amend section 3 of the San Carlos Act (43 Stat. 475-476), as supplemented and amended, and for other purposes;

S. 822. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged in a fire at naval base 2, Rosneath, Scotland, on October 22, 1944;

S. 824. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in Quonset hut E-172, at the amphibious training base, Camp Bradford, naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., on January 20, 1945;

S. 867. An act for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased; and

S. 911. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.

POSTWAR IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF MAJOR COMMODITIES—PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 38

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I send forward a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. Actually, the resolution would go to the Committee on Printing. I do not see the chairman of that committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], present. However, I am advised that he probably would not object to it, because the resolution calls for the printing of some 300 copies of an important document, and the type is now set up, and if we do not now take advantage of the opportunity to have additional copies printed, the printing of such copies at a later time will involve considerable additional expense.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to make objection merely in order to have an opportunity to find out precisely what the resolution is. Is it on the calendar?

Mr. GEORGE. No; but it explains itself. It relates to certain information furnished by the Tariff Commission relative to the resolution originally offered by the Senator's colleague, the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], as the Senator will recall.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have no objection, in view of the fact that the recommendation of my colleague is ample justification.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That 300 additional copies of Senate Document No. 38, current session, a

report of the United States Tariff Commission in response to Senate Resolution 341 (78th Cong.) entitled "Postwar Imports and Domestic Production of Major Commodities," be printed for the use of the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 154) was considered and agreed to.

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is on the calendar House Joint Resolution 98, Calendar No. 453, dealing with the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The resolution was reported a few days ago by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is an important measure for the tobacco growers of the region where what is known as dark-fired or air-cured tobacco is produced. That is a type of tobacco which is different from burley tobacco and different from flue-cured tobacco.

The joint resolution would authorize the tobacco growers in those regions to vote as to whether they desire to have a quota placed upon the production of the tobacco. At the present time they have no quota and they desire to vote on that question.

All the tobacco growers or their representatives met in Washington and agreed on the program. The joint resolution would provide an amendment to the law which would authorize them to vote on the question of having a quota for dark-fired tobacco.

Also there is an amendment with reference to the Commodity Credit Corporation loan funds. The crop is now in the field, and it is necessary that the tobacco growers vote, if possible, so as to determine whether there will be quotas. I should like to ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, the joint resolution relates only to tobacco and tobacco growers' problems; is that true?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, let me inquire whether there is any surplus of this particular type of tobacco.

Mr. BARKLEY. No. This particular type of tobacco, which is dark-fired tobacco, used in the making of chewing and smoking tobacco—it does not go into the making of cigarettes at all, and up to the war 85 percent of the market for this tobacco was abroad—was largely an export crop. There are two farmers' organizations, one of which is in east Tennessee. Those two organizations represent the growers in the dark-fired tobacco region. That region affects very largely Tennessee and Kentucky. It affects small portions of air-cured tobacco grown in Virginia. There was a surplus of that tobacco over a period of 3 or 4 years, due to the fact that, for reasons which I have explained in regard to the war, the foreign market was destroyed.

It is desirable that if there should be a threat of a surplus during the postwar period, the farmers who produce this crop could vote on the imposition of a quota, because the crop is one of the basic crops under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

During this period the associations have been able to dispose of most of the hang-over crop which existed 3 or 4 years ago. So I cannot now say that there is an excessive surplus of this crop available for the market.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Who decides whether there is a surplus which would be cause for the application of the subsidy?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not a subsidy. The joint resolution in the main would permit the farmers to vote on whether they will limit production by acreage. They would vote that upon themselves, and it would have to be carried by a three-fourths vote. Seventy-five percent of all the producers would have to vote to impose this quota upon themselves; otherwise it would not be imposed.

So far as the quota is concerned, it is a self-operating machinery, the same as applies to cotton, wheat, rice, and peanuts. It is not a question of a subsidy. It involves the question of allowing the farmers to vote regarding the imposition of a quota upon themselves, and by way of an amendment it provides the basis for the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans on this type of tobacco.

I may say the Corporation has made them heretofore and has never lost a penny on such loans.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. What the joint resolution really would do would be to change the formula under which the Commodity Credit Corporation has operated with respect to all other commodities. In other words, the Corporation loans up to a certain percentage of the parity price of the crop. The price of this particular crop, like that of a great many other farm crops, is way above parity at the present time.

The farm organizations are asking that the Commodity Credit Corporation, instead of loaning 90 percent of the parity price, loan 90 percent of the increased price for which the crop is selling today. In other words, if it is selling for 34 cents and if the parity price was 24 cents they are asking that a change be made for this particular commodity, so that the Corporation may loan up to the higher price rather than the parity price.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. WHEELER. Let me say that statement was made before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think I can set the Senator aright on that point. The law fixing the loan value of this tobacco is based upon the parity price. The Commodity Credit Corporation can loan 90 percent of the parity price on this tobacco.

Mr. WHEELER. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. As to the burley tobacco, which goes into the manufacture

of cigarettes, along with the flue-cured tobacco—which is raised largely in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and some in Florida and some in Virginia—regardless of the price of tobacco in the market, the parity price is fixed by law and is announced every so often—every 6 months, as I recall—by the Secretary of Agriculture, who bases the parity price upon the cost to the farmer of producing his crop.

Mr. WHEELER. Not the cost of producing it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I refer to the cost to the farmer in buying the things which he must have in order to operate his farm. Ninety percent of the parity price may be loaned on Burley. Burley tobacco is of a type differing from that of other tobaccos and has always sold, even in normal times, at a higher price than has the dark-fired tobacco of which I am speaking. Burley has a foreign market, but most of its consumption is in the United States. The consumption of Burley tobacco has been increased of late on account of the increase in the manufacturing and consumption of cigarettes.

The amendment which the Senate committee put into the bill provides that the dark-fired tobacco shall be entitled to a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation equal to 75 percent of the loan value of burley, which would be 75 percent of 90 percent of parity. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. WHEELER. The effect of the amendment would be to change the policy of the Government with reference to all other products. I do not know much about tobacco, but, so far as I am concerned, I am sympathetic with the growers of tobacco. However, I wish to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that we are being asked to accept a proposal which would change the policy of the Government with respect to loaning a certain amount of money on the basis of the parity price of tobacco. If that is done in the present instance, my fear is that the producers of all other commodities in the United States will be coming to Washington and asking that the policy with reference to every other product be changed. The cotton growers, the meat producers, as well as others will be asking that the entire policy with respect to loans on the basis of parity be broken down.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not believe there is any danger in that respect. These various types of tobacco are grown alongside of one another. There is a relationship between the crops which does not exist between corn and wheat, for example. There exists a relationship between all the various types of tobacco. There is a relationship between the burley, the flue-cured, the air-cured, the dark-fired, and the air-fired types of tobacco which does not exist in connection with any other crop in the United States. What the amendment seeks to do is to recognize that relationship by providing an opportunity for the farmers themselves to vote whether they shall impose restrictions on the production of this tobacco. It also provides, in the case of the dark-fired tobacco, that the Commodity Credit Corporation may loan

up to 75 percent of the basis of loan value of burley, which is 90 percent of parity, and that the air-cured tobacco in Virginia, where a small portion of the total production is grown, shall be entitled to a loan value of 65 percent of the 90 percent of parity.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, is the loan rule to which the Senator referred a new one?

Mr. BARKLEY. It provides for a larger percentage of loan on the dark-fired tobacco than has been fixed heretofore by the Commodity Credit Corporation. However, it is absolutely essential that the relationship between the two crops be preserved.

I may also say that the production of dark-fired tobacco, which until recent years had 85 percent of its market abroad, should not decline to the extent of destroying the basis of international trade which has existed between our people and those of the countries to which the tobacco has been regularly sold.

Mr. WHEELER. As I understand, the production of this particular kind of tobacco has declined very greatly. The contention has been made that the parity price for this particular type of tobacco was not fixed on a basis of the period of years with reference to which it should have been fixed. I stated very frankly in the committee that some other formula should be adopted, because if we change the policy with reference to this particular type of crop, the producers of every other type of crop will come to us and say that they want a higher loan price to be established with regard to their products, such as wheat and other commodities. I assert frankly that today the farmers of this country, generally speaking, are more prosperous than they have ever been in the history of the United States. If we start increasing the loan price of wheat, for example, and of this crop and that crop, the first thing we will find will be the United States Government loaded up with a great burden of crops. If a depression should take place following the war and the prices of various crops should decline, the Government of the United States would have a great quantity of farm products on its hands.

Mr. BARKLEY. The farmers who produce this particular type of tobacco have organized themselves in order to hold their crops off the market in the event of a depression. They have two successful farm organizations, and by the laws which Congress has enacted they, as well as other farm cooperatives, have been encouraged. The production of this particular crop requires more manual labor than does almost any other crop grown in America. Frequently I have detailed in the Senate the process by which the crop is produced, harvested, marketed, and so forth. The producers of this type of tobacco need encouragement, and they need stabilization. That is all the proposal would provide, namely, stabilization of the marketing prices for which the tobacco is sold.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Would the Government, under the proposal, be loaning more money on certain types of tobaccos than the market price of the tobaccos?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; the amendment would not bring forth that result. The amendment means merely that dark-fired tobacco shall be entitled to a loan of 75 percent of the 90 percent of parity which is loaned on burley. I am sure the Senator is familiar with burley tobacco, because some of it is raised in southern Indiana. The amendment does not mean that the loan value would be more than the market price. The purpose is merely to create a proportionate relationship between two or three types of tobacco, which proportionate relationship does not now exist. To be frank, I may say that it might result in the loan value of the dark-fired and air-cured tobaccos being a little higher than the loan value at the present time, but the loan value would not be higher than the market price of the flue-cured tobacco; indeed, it would still be far below the loan value of the burley and the flue-cured tobaccos.

Mr. CAPEHART. What is the market price of burley today?

Mr. BARKLEY. Burley is a crop which sells in the winter, and I think the market closes in March. I believe the average price in my State was approximately 44 cents a pound.

Mr. CAPEHART. What is the price of the air-cured tobacco?

Mr. BARKLEY. The flue-cured tobacco, which is also a cigarette tobacco and raised in North Carolina and adjacent sections, sold for a little higher than the price which I have stated. Yesterday I saw in a newspaper a statement to the effect that the OPA had allowed the growers of that type of tobacco to increase the price of this year's crop by 1 cent a pound, or \$1 a hundred pounds. The average price for the dark-fired tobacco during the market season which has recently closed, was between 21 cents and 22 cents a pound. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], who is present in the Chamber, is in position to give us the exact figures.

Mr. STEWART. I do not have the figures on all the dark-fired tobaccos, but I may say to the Senator from Indiana that the parity price on burley tobacco is, I believe, 32 cents a pound, and the market price, as the Senator from Kentucky has stated, is about 44 cents a pound. The market price of dark-fired tobacco is approximately 25 cents a pound.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to correct my statement that the market price of dark-fired tobacco was between 21 cents and 22 cents a pound. As I now recall, it was between 24 cents and 25 cents a pound.

Mr. STEWART. It is between 24 and 25 cents, in fact it is now a few cents more a pound than the loan would permit if it became necessary to put it on loan. The parity, of course, on dark-fired tobaccos is about 15 cents due to the selection of a period when the price at which dark-fired tobacco sold in this country had fallen to a very low ebb, as the Senator from Kentucky has

stated. The sales of dark-fired tobacco depend principally upon the foreign market. I think we sold some to France, quite a lot to Portugal and Spain, and a great deal at one time to Italy. Many years ago, I believe, immediately before the last World War, Italy, at least, and I think Spain, sent men to this country for the purpose of learning how to grow this tobacco, and to the fact that they made quite a success of it may be attributed a great deal of the loss of the foreign trade of and the low prices received for dark-fired tobacco in the base period, which, as I understand, is the period between 1919 and 1929.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has never lost anything at all, I believe, in loaning money on tobacco. That has been their experience. I do not think there is any danger of losing anything by lending money on tobacco at this time even though the loaning rate would be above the present parity rate. The parity, I believe, on dark-fired tobacco is only 15 cents, and 90 percent of that is 13½ cents.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. The objection I heard was that they might be loaning more than the market price. That is not true, is it?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; that is not true.

Mr. CAPEHART. They might be loaning more than the parity price, but not more than the market price.

Mr. BARKLEY. The loan rate would be more than the present parity price, but not more than the market price.

Mr. CAPEHART. That is what I wanted to have made clear.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. What is the percentage of increase?

Mr. BARKLEY. About one-third; that is there would be an increase in the loanability of this type of tobacco of about one-third above parity. The present loanable value is based on parity, which is about 15 cents a pound; 90 percent is 13½ cents, and the loans which could be made on this tobacco, which is now bringing an average of 25 cents a pound, would be about 21 and a fraction cents a pound.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the opinion of the Senator that in case it is not done it may harm the farmers who produce burley tobacco?

Mr. BARKLEY. Undoubtedly it would harm the farmers and will discourage them, because all the farmers, through their representatives and organizations, met here in Washington a couple of weeks ago with the Department of Agriculture, and they arrived unanimously at a program which included this legislation, and they feel very keenly that unless it is passed, and passed at once, they will be irreparably damaged in regard not only to the marketing of their tobacco but also in regard to the loans

which they can obtain upon it to enable them to pay it out to the market as the market needs it rather than to dump it on the market at one time.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the opinion of the Senator that the Government will not lose any money?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think the Government will lose a penny. It has been loaning on tobacco for the last 10 years, and has not lost a dime as yet.

Mr. LANGER. Even if the loan rate is above the parity rate, the Senator still thinks that the loan would be perfectly safe for the Government to make?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Is this done because it is desired to establish a relationship between the different grades that is not established in the parity price, or is it because in the case of this particular variety of tobacco it is desired to increase the lending power on the parity price so as to help the farmers meet an increase in the cost of production?

Mr. BARKLEY. Both those reasons, I will say to the Senator, actuate those who are sponsoring this legislation. It is contemplated to stabilize this crop and stabilize the market for it and to encourage the farmers to continue its production until there is a reopening of the foreign markets, which used to take 85 percent of this crop. It is also desired for the purpose of letting the farmers know that not only as to the present crop but as to next year's crop this loan value will be available and ready. When the foreign market opens, I think the price will go even higher than it is now.

I will also state to the Senator from Nebraska and other Senators that, as we all know, there has been a terrific shortage of cigarettes in this country, and the cigarette manufacturers want this type of tobacco produced. While it is not particularly a cigarette type of tobacco, it goes into smoking and chewing types of manufactured tobacco, and thus affords to many people a substitute for the cigarettes which they have not been able to obtain during the war. But the two main things in behalf of this legislation are the desire to stabilize this crop with relationship to other crops with which it is in some sense a competitor, and to give the farmers advance notice that, if they preserve the crop and continue to produce it until the markets throughout the world reopen to them, they can obtain this amount of loan upon it.

I wish also to state—I think probably I did not answer the Senator fully—that the ceiling prices on these tobaccos are higher than the parity price. On all these types where there is a ceiling it is usually higher than parity. The loan value is based not on the ceiling price, not the market price, but on the parity price. So, in my judgment, there would not be a chance in a hundred years so long as this situation exists that the Government could lose any money on any loan it might make.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. My first observation is correct, is it not, that in order to harmonize the cost of production between particular varieties of tobacco and to encourage farmers to produce it, it is necessary to raise the loan value instead of the parity price of tobacco? I heartily agree with that; I am not in opposition to that. I think it is sound. I have tried to do that for other agricultural products. That is what would have happened in the case of cattle, if the Wherry amendment had been adopted.

Furthermore, I think it will be a protection in the years to come, in that it will tend to stabilize the market and encourage the farmers to produce tobacco. I think I am correct, and if I am not I want the Senator to tell me. While I think we are departing from our regular line of procedure, and I do not know how long the measure will remain in effect—I did not ask the majority leader—yet the farmers would know what they would get for their tobacco next year and the following year and during the life of this legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. They would know what the loan value would be.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; and it would help stabilize production if the farmers knew what the loan value would be.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to say also that it is just as expensive to produce the types of tobacco covered by the joint resolution as any other type that is grown. There is more hand work in connection with them. The production of these types of tobacco in Tennessee, Kentucky, and other places has come down from generation to generation. It requires a special knowledge about sowing in the beds in the spring, planting the crop and cultivating it, housing it, and firing it. Instead of the tobacco being cured out in the open air, or in a barn full of windows and doors, the barns in which this tobacco is housed are made as nearly airtight as possible, so that the smoke and heat cannot escape, since it has to be cured by fire. It is an art within itself to produce and cure and house and market this tobacco. It costs more, on account of the labor involved, than the higher-priced tobacco.

Mr. WHERRY. May I impose on the Senator's time long enough to ask one more question?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Why were the parity price and the loan value established as they were?

Mr. BARKLEY. When we passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we fixed a base period in which the average price was taken as the basis of parity. Originally we picked, apparently, the wrong period for this particular kind of tobacco, because the base period was at a time when the market was greatly depressed, when the price was low, and therefore the parity was low and the loan value was low. We are seeking now to correct that.

Mr. WHERRY. So now, when the cost of production runs over the parity price, it is all right for us to take a new parity price which reflects the cost of production to the producers of this variety of tobacco. This is exactly what we at-

tempted to do in the Wherry amendment, establishing a price for cattle.

Mr. BARKLEY. I could not disagree with the general principle laid down by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Kentucky to whom the loan is made; is it made to the producer?

Mr. BARKLEY. The loan is made to the producer by the Commodity Credit Corporation. In the case of dark tobacco, it is made through the cooperative marketing association, the agency through which the loan is made. They represent the farmer. The farmers put their tobacco in the association, and the association, as we call it, the cooperative, then acts as their agent in getting the loan and in selling the tobacco; and when they sell it, the Commodity Credit Corporation is paid what has been borrowed on the crop of tobacco in the association.

Mr. LANGER. But the loan is made on the application of the producer?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is made to the producer by the cooperative.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I should be strongly inclined to oppose the passage of this joint resolution if it clearly appeared that it was a sharp departure from the policy adopted under the Commodity Credit Corporation Loan Act, where the basis of loans is a percentage of a parity price.

However, after having heard the testimony presented before the committee, and having discussed the matter at some length, as a member of the subcommittee, with the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, I have gained the impression—and I ask the distinguished Senator from Kentucky to correct me if I am wrong—that at this moment the relationship between the market price of the dark cured tobacco and the burley or lighter tobacco is uncertain. Due to a sharp reduction of from about 360,000 acres to, I believe, around 60,000 acres of plantings of the dark or fire-cured tobacco, due to a demoralization of the foreign trade in that type of tobacco, due to increased demands for the light tobacco, and due to other factors, it is not possible to find an exact price basis upon which to figure the loan on the fire-cured tobacco. It is believed, from the available evidence, that the 75-percent loan base fixed for light tobacco is probably the right basis for a loan on the dark tobacco, and that when the market does finally stabilize the market price of the dark or fire-cured tobacco will be in the neighborhood of 75 percent of the market price of the light tobacco, and that in truth this is not a departure from the parity basis.

Mr. BARKLEY. I would not say it would be 75 percent of the market price of the burley, but it would be 75 percent of the 90 percent of parity, which is the loan basis. So that we do not think the increase in the loanability of this type of tobacco will bring about a requirement that the loan value should be higher than the price it would bring from year to year.

Mr. CORDON. What I am particularly interested in is the Senator's conclusion as to whether the joint resolution introduces a departure from the present parity loan policy.

Mr. BARKLEY. Fundamentally, it does not. There is merely a technical difference in arriving at the loanable value of this particular crop as it relates itself to the other types of tobacco grown in the same territory.

Mr. CORDON. And that is due to uncertainty, at the present time, as to what the future price will be?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98), relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said act relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49, shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1946-47 as were established for the marketing year 1943-44, and the farm acreage allotments for the marketing years 1947-48 and 1948-49 shall be increased or decreased in the ratio which the national marketing quota for the 1943-44 marketing year bears to the amount of tobacco which the Secretary determines to be required to make the carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year equal the reserve supply level: *Provided, however,* That an additional acreage not in excess of 5 percent of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-44 marketing year shall be allotted each year by the local committees among farms in the State in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which the committee find will be fair and equitable in relation to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted); land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 percent of the acreage allotted to all farms for the 1943-44 marketing year shall be allotted each year to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last 5 years in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced during the last 5 years. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provisions of said act.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed, beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available upon any crop of fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such tobacco for the marketing year beginning

with the calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans or other price support at, in the case of fire-cured tobacco, 75 percent of the loan rate for burley tobacco for the corresponding crop and, in the case of dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of such burley tobacco loan rate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, further commenting on the passage of House Joint Resolution 98, Calendar 453, which was passed by the Senate a few moments ago, I wish to have the RECORD show that while the joint resolution was passed by a voice vote, I voted for it. I am in absolute agreement with it.

I wish to point out that in this instance we have done the very thing which some of us have advocated relative to the production of other farm commodities. We have permitted a group producing a particular kind of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco to change the parity base price on which loans are made, because, as the distinguished majority leader has stated, the base price was too low. We have permitted the price to be raised to a level which will permit the maximum production of that type of tobacco. I believe that a good showing was made before the committee, and that the producers are entitled to the increase.

I invite the attention of Members of the Senate to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of last Friday. The distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] introduced into the RECORD statements found in Life magazine of the issue of July 9 relative to the losses being sustained in the production of meat in the feed lots of this country. On page 75 will be found the picture, in a feed lot, of a man by the name of Hans Nielsen, of Fremont, Nebr. He said:

This season he bought 133 head paying an average price of \$104.94 each. To fatten them from 792 to 1,096 pounds, he gave each 3,580 pounds of corn, 1,350 of alfalfa, 180 of protein, plus lime and salt—\$86.99 worth in all to each animal. Other costs—labor, taxes, and the like—amounted to \$17.52 per head. He sold for an average of only \$179.20 per head. Wet, muddy weather reduced the expected gain in weight by almost a pound a day. Nielsen thus lost \$30.25 per head.

On page 74 will be found the picture, in a feed lot, of a man by the name of Arthur Classen, of Nashville, Nebr. I know both these men. Mr. Classen stated he "bought his steers at 12 cents a pound last February; that he must get 17 cents a pound next January to get even." The reason there is a loss is that the Government agencies, which have the right and authority to establish prices have permitted price levels which are unlawful and which do not result in production. They simply prevent cattle from going into the feed lots. That is all there is to it.

Recently the Senate adopted the so-called Wherry amendment, which would have made it unlawful for any agency of the Government to set a maximum

price below the cost of production of the farmer. It was approved by the Senate and went to the House. It did not come back as an amendment to the bill extending the OPA.

I serve notice on the Senate now that under the new formula which we have adopted today, which permits adjustments in price levels in the case of certain producers who cannot produce at a profit, I expect to introduce legislation in the Senate which will do for those who feed cattle or lambs the same thing which House Joint Resolution 98 does for the farmers who produce tobacco. I believe that those producers are entitled to the same consideration as the producers of tobacco. In the case of the tobacco producers, we changed from a low-cost parity period to a period which would reflect the cost of production, plus a profit.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SIGNING OF TREATY OF GREENE VILLE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 195) to provide for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory, known as the Treaty of Greene Ville, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the House has just sent to the Senate a House joint resolution providing for the observance of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory, known as the Treaty of Greene Ville. The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] had introduced a Senate joint resolution to the same effect. I have not had an opportunity to lay this House measure before the Committee on the Library, to which it would be referred, but I think I can say with some confidence that the committee would approve it if it had time to act upon it.

I ask unanimous consent that the House joint resolution be considered without being referred to the Committee on the Library.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 195) to provide for the observance and celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory, known as the Treaty of Greene Ville, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BURTON subsequently said: Mr. President, reverting for a moment to House Joint Resolution 195, which was passed by the Senate a few moments ago, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement with regard to the Greene Ville Treaty and the purpose of the celebration.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Greene Ville Treaty was signed on August 3, 1795. The Sesquicentennial Commission composed of a group of citizens of Green-

ville are planning to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty on August 3, 1945. The legislature of Ohio has made two appropriations to help this commemoration.

Shortly after the Revolutionary War, misunderstandings developed between Britain and the United States relative to compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Paris and the Revolutionary War. The British refused to cede the territory to us which had been agreed upon. The Indians were increasing their attacks upon the settlers in middle and southern Ohio. Though not to be emphasized, the British were encouraging the Indians and furnishing them with weapons. A General Hamer led American forces against the Indians about 1790 or 1791 and was defeated; and then in 1791, Gen. Arthur Sinclair led another expedition against the Indians and he was defeated. There was a growing clamor in our country for war with Great Britain. The situation was extremely tense. In 1793, President Washington sent Gen. Anthony Wayne, at the head of about 3,000 Federal troops, into the area. He defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. England would not give open aid to the Indians and, in fact, withdrew what support she had given. Wayne executed a series of movements, erected some forts, carried on long negotiations with the Indians, and finally on August 3, 1795 the Greenville Treaty was executed. This ceded to the United States all of the Northwest Territory including the present States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and a part of Minnesota. Kentucky troops aided in the campaigns above mentioned, as well as troops from old Virginia which is now West Virginia. These two States are also interested in the planned commemoration as well as the States of the Northwest Territory. Pennsylvania will manifest interest because General Wayne was born in Pennsylvania.

The significance of this treaty upon the national development of our country has been widely recognized by students of history during the past many years. For instance, the Paterson News of Paterson, N. J., in an editorial of December 12, 1935 in part said the following:

"This treaty, negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Indian tribes through the famous warrior, Little Turtle, ceded full control of the Northwest Territory to the United States. This action forced surrender of the British forts at Detroit and elsewhere in American territory. It opened the Northwest Territory to peaceful settlement." There marked the true beginning of the continental United States.

The Baltimore News in an editorial relative to the Greene Ville Treaty observed that:

"Had British intrigues continued to be successful, the Ohio River, instead of the Pacific Ocean, might now be a boundary of this republic."

The Tulsa World published in Tulsa, Okla., commented about this treaty in this language:

"The Greene Ville Treaty opened the way for the settlement of the Northwest Territory and it was speedily settled. The United States could not have been the United States of today without this great wedge. Its acquisition ranks along with the Louisiana purchase."

The Morning Examiner, of Bartlesville, Okla., referring to the treaty editorially said: "It actually marked the full maturity of the young American nation."

The Lynchburg, Va., Advance said:

"The vast territory opened up by the Greene Ville Treaty actually was a part of Virginia at one time. * * * Many of the soldiers in General Wayne's army were Virginians and they played an important part in the successful campaign against the confederated Indian tribes."

The above are but a few outstanding newspapers that recognize the importance of the

signing of the Greene Ville Treaty in the development of the United States.

Other newspapers that have commented editorially upon this great treaty are the San Francisco Chronicle, the Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post, the Hartford Courant, the Baltimore News and the Post, the Washington Times-Herald, the Grand Island Daily Independent of Nebraska, the Arkansas Democrat of Little Rock, and numerous other newspapers.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from time to time for a good many weeks the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] has been addressing the Senate about the Curtiss-Wright airplane plant in Buffalo, N. Y., contending that this plant had been making defective planes and engines, and that as a result a number of American boys had died because of airplane accidents. I have heard the Senator speak from time to time, but I did not hear the remarks he made on June 30, 1945. It seems that the Senator from North Dakota was extended an invitation to go to Buffalo with the Mead committee for the purpose of aiding that committee in its investigation of the Curtiss-Wright Co. As I recall, the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], who is chairman of the committee, came to me and asked whether the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate could pay the expenses of the senior Senator from North Dakota to help make this investigation. I informed the Senator from New York that the rules of the Senate prohibit a special committee of any kind from taking along with it a Senator who is not a member of the committee, in the expectation that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate would authorize payment of the expenses of such Senator.

Mr. President, the rule has been in effect for a long time, and it is a good rule. Senators can readily understand that if a special committee which was making investigation of a subject matter of general interest to the country could take along with it one Senator who was not a member of the committee it could take all Senators.

Not only do we have that rule, Mr. President, but we also have precedents which have been established since I have been chairman of the committee. About 2 years ago the distinguished President of the United States, who was then chairman of the committee which is now known as the Mead committee, caused a Member of the Senate whom he needed in connection with the investigation to go with the committee to California, and later that Senator who accompanied the committee, a Democrat, a Senator on this side of the aisle, put in his expense account, but under the rule I was obliged to disallow it, and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate upheld my in my ruling.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from North Dakota apparently cared little or nothing about that rule, or at least he made no investigation to ascertain just what the rule was. But on June 30 he stated on the floor of the Senate:

I talked with that Senator * * *

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD].

When I endeavored to make arrangements to attend the Buffalo sessions on July 9, I was later notified by Mr. Flanagan, chief inspector of the Mead committee, that I would be expected to pay all my expenses. He told me that there was no money available to pay my rail fare or my hotel bill. Upon informing committee members that I expected to go up there 2 days ahead of the time to interview nine witnesses whom I wished to produce, I was told that the Army was going to fly a plane to Buffalo on the ninth and that I could get a ride up there and a ride back; but, that they were not going up there on July 6 or 7. In addition, I would like to add that Mr. Flanagan brought me a message that the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] had stated that as chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate he would not approve the necessary expense involved.

Before I read the next paragraph I wish to say that it is not the Senator from Illinois who disapproves of any Senator accompanying one of these investigating committees. It is the rule of the Senate which disapproves. It is the rule which the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate adopted long years ago. The Senator from Illinois is merely attempting to play the game the way it ought to be played in the Senate so far as rules are concerned.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] proceeded to say:

The Mead committee was perfectly willing to have me come to the hearing. The distinguished junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] gave me a warm personal invitation to attend, but, of course, in view of the fact that he is not a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, it was impossible for him to arrange to pay my expenses in connection with the hearing.

In other words, the inference there is that had the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], who issued the invitation, been a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, he could have readily arranged for the expenses of the Senator from North Dakota in going to Buffalo and returning, which, of course, is not the case at all. Neither the Senator from Michigan nor any other Senator would have any right or any authority to try to have the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate to pay expenses incurred in a trip of this kind, which it is against the rule to pay.

Mr. President, I read that statement and did not think much about it, but then the Senator from North Dakota, not satisfied, on July 3, in another one of his fulminations against the Curtiss-Wright Co. on the floor of the Senate, said:

I offered, I repeat, to go to Buffalo. I offered to go there and submit the names of the witnesses and their street addresses. The distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, said "No." Why, Mr. President, it would cost \$37.50. Human life is cheap. What if a few more hundred air pilots die?

In other words, leaving the implication that he would save lives if only he could

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 12, 1945, for actions of Wednesday July 11, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Stevenson urged butter-ration-point reduction and butter-supply investigation, Rep. Wilson urged post-war planning for flood control, House conferees appointed on AAA tobacco marketing-quota elections and CCC tobacco loan rates measure, Rep. Cooley discussed food supplies, Rep. Clements favored efficient farm-unit-loans.

1. BUTTER SUPPLY. Rep. Stevenson, Mich., ^{HOUSE} urged that butter ration values be reduced more than the proposed 4 points and inserted his letter to the Secretary of Agriculture urging an investigation into reports of butter being destroyed (p. 7523).
2. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3368, war agencies appropriation bill, 1946 (H.Rept. 880) (pp. 7521, 7536).
3. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Reps. Flannagan, Cooley, Clements, Hope, and Kinzer were appointed conferees on H.J.Res. 98, to adjust AAA marketing quotas on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 7525). Senate conferees not yet appointed.
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Keefe, Wis., discussed surplus-property disposal problems and questioned the method of establishing warehouses by all disposal agencies (including this Department) (pp. 7529-31).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Wilson, Ind., urged post-war flood-control planning (pp. 7524-5).
6. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Cooley, N.C., discussed his report to the Pace food committee with regard to food supplies and foreign food relief (p. 7532-3).
7. ROADS INVESTIGATION. Agreed to H. Res. 317, providing \$25,000 for the Roads Committee investigation into the Alaskan and Pan-American Highways (pp. 7521-2, 7536).
8. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., urged economy in Federal expenditures and spoke favoring reduction in Federal personnel and a uniform 44-hour work-week (p. 7524).
9. MAIL. Received the Postmaster General's report on the estimated number of pieces mailed under the penalty privilege during the 1st quarter, 1945. To Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. (p. 7536.)
10. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Marcantonio, N.Y., urged provision for FEPC (pp. 7525-6).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., July 12.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. FOOD SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Clason, Mass., including a newspaper article, on the "successful" distribution and production of the food supply in Canada (pp. A3660-1).
12. SUGAR SHORTAGE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reed, N.Y., stating, "bureaucratic bungling, inefficiency, divided authority have brought about a sugar shortage!" and including a Journal of Commerce and Commercial New York article on the subject (pp. A3663-4).
13. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., inserted an OPA letter in reply to editorial criticism of the issuance of a new ration book (p. A3666).
14. FARM TENANCY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Clements, Ky., including an editorial, "A Legal Barrier to Farm Independence," favoring H.J. Res. 216, to amend subsection (c) of Sec. 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act with respect to loans to farmers for acquiring farms determined to be efficient farm-management units (P. 3668).
15. FARM LABOR. Rep. Gossett, Tex., inserted a resolution endorsing the Sugar Planters Association's request for the importation to Hawaii of Filipino farm laborers to relieve the farm-labor shortage and assist in increasing sugar production (p. A3665).
16. CATTLE POPULATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hope, Kans., including an excerpt from the Live Stock Producer, on dairy-cattle and beef-cattle populations (p. A3668).
17. INFORMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Stefan, Nebr., criticizing OWI's article, "Prairie States," because of its "misinformation" about farmers (pp. 3658-9).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. PATENTS. H.R. 3756, by Rep. Boykin, Ala., to require the recording of agreement relating to patents, and H.R. 3757, to provide for the public registering of patents available for licensing. To Patents Committee. (p. 7537.)
19. CLAIMS; INSECT CONTROL. H.R. 3760, by Rep. Peterson, Fla., for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as a result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly. To Claims Committee. (p. 7537.)

COMMITTEE HEARING Released by G.P.O.

20. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. S. 469, to provide for financial control of Government corporations. Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for July 12: S. Finance, tax bill (ex.); S. Foreign Relations, United Nations Charter; H. Agriculture Cooley Subcommittee (ex.); H. Banking and Currency, Export-Import Bank.

because we will not have any more than enough food to keep body and soul together.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. To what do you attribute the fact that we have so many farm lands in this country being abandoned by the farmers, yet we are raising more foodstuffs on the lands that are being cultivated?

Mr. WILSON. I attribute that to improved methods of farming. We can grow 2 bushels of corn now where we used to grow 1 bushel. That is the result of good soil-conservation practices.

Mr. RICH. I agree with the gentleman, but we are furnishing free lime to the farmers of this country now. In other words, the Department of Agriculture says to the farmer, "If you will raise so many acres of this or that we will furnish you with so much lime and give it to you gratis." So the farmer can go out and haul 30 or 40 or 50 tons of lime and it does not cost him anything. I am glad to see increased production, but I wonder how long we are going to be able to furnish all these gratuities not only to the farmers, but to everybody else when we have a bare Treasury. The Treasury of the United States is in the position today where it has nothing in it. When these boys come back from overseas and they have to pay the debt which we have created and left for them to pay, I wonder what they are going to think about it.

Mr. WILSON. I thoroughly respect the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his drive for economy. I do not believe his observation about lime contributing to conservation is correct. I do not believe lime is a factor in the conservation of soil. Lime merely speeds up the process of soil utilization and makes the ingredients of the soil more readily available as food to the plants, it does not conserve; in fact, I would say on the contrary that it helps more rapidly to deplete the elements in the soil.

Mr. RICH. The fact I wanted to bring out there was that we furnish this lime free to the farmers of the country.

Mr. WILSON. I do not believe it is furnished free; I believe they have to pay something for it.

Mr. RICH. Possibly 25 cents a ton. Then they furnish fertilizer practically free, you might say, or merely for the cost of hauling it away from the distribution centers.

Mr. WILSON. Does not the gentleman from Pennsylvania believe it is a good move to provide for the conservation of the soil that we have, rather than have to apply fertility to the soil as we are having to do at the present time, only more extensively as a result of having let our soil wash away?

Mr. RICH. I want the gentleman to understand that I am interested in the farmers; but I believe when the time comes that we stop these subsidies of a billion and a half dollars to the farmers unless the prices of the farmers' commodities are increased to compensate for the withdrawing of subsidies the farmer will find himself in the biggest hole he has ever been in during all his history.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. WILSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK OR CRUDE TOBACCO

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 98 relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark or crude tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the amendment of the Senate and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FLANNAGAN, COOLEY, CLEMENTS, HOPE, and KINZER.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HON. CLARENCE F. LEA

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this occasion to pay tribute to the chairman of my committee, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, because today, July 11, is the anniversary of his birth.

The gentleman from California, CLARENCE LEA, is a fine chairman and a great Member of the House of Representatives. I know every member of the committee joins me in wishing him many, many happy years and many years of continuous service for the country.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. I wish to join the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina in expressing our appreciation and our congratulations to our chairman on this, his birthday anniversary, and to express as my own sentiments what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] said recently: "If I could not have had my own daddy, I would have wanted Mr. LEA."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(Mr. BULWINKLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am sure I speak the unanimous feeling of the Members of the California delegation in following the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina in offering congratulations to the dean of our delegation the gentleman

from California [Mr. LEA] on the occasion of his birthday.

I suppose I could not pay a higher compliment than to say that he is beloved by every member of the delegation, and quite as much by those who do not always agree with him as he is by those who do. I feel that we are most fortunate in our delegation to have him as the dean and leader of our group.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to place on notice the friends of the FEPC with respect to the proposal advanced by the Committee on Appropriations this morning.

This proposal calls for the appropriation of an amount of money for the following purpose:

For completely terminating the functions and duties of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, including such of the objects specified in the appropriation for such agency for the fiscal year 1945 as may be incidental to its liquidation.

This means that not a single penny may be spent for carrying out the functions of this agency. Every penny that this committee gives this agency must be spent for the purpose of closing shop. This proposal therefore is not a compromise at all, it calls for the interment of FEPC, and I do hope its friends will oppose it.

Unless the committee amendment is amended, making it abundantly clear that the FEPC agency may continue its operations, the amendment should be voted down.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, let me say to my esteemed colleague from New York that there would be point in what he said were it not for the fact that it is the intent of the Appropriations Committee, in my judgment, to see that funds are available for all operating expenses within the terms of the two Executive orders under which the FEPC operates, and I propose, if necessary, at a suitable time to submit amendatory language that will carry this intent into effect.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will not the gentleman agree with me that the Comptroller General would never approve the expenditure of one penny which is expended for the purpose of carrying out the objects set up under the Executive order? The only expenditures that would be approved would be for money expended for the purposes of closing shop.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would rather say that would probably be one interpretation of the language.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman abide by an interpretation that we obtained from the Comptroller General today?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to express my own opinion in the matter and say for myself it is my notion that funds should be made available for operating expenditures and I think that is the intent of the committee. Certainly amendatory language will be offered by myself, if by no other, to clarify that particular point.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Would it not be better to vote up the Senate amendment and vote this down?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think it would be better to go along. After all, the friends of FEPC have some interest in this matter.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. They are opposed to completely terminating and liquidating this agency.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The present speaker may be included in that statement, and in conformity with that expression of viewpoint I shall be careful that that language will be modified to carry out this intent.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the Livestock Producer.

WHEN MEMBERS GO HOME

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

LET'S BE MESSENGERS OF UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL TO NATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN RECESS

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, regardless of what license we take or practice on the floor of this great House relating to our discussions, debates, criticisms, or condemnations of conditions, and regardless of the fact that I have frequently observed that too often, it seems to me as a lawyer, we engage in criticisms, statements, condemnations, and remarks about people and about conditions and things which are later proven to be unfounded or unwarranted in fact. I respectfully urge and bespeak that each and every one of us shall during this recess, in our respective congressional districts and throughout the Nation, only relate and speak to our people of things that are actually known to be or not to be. This is still a global war. The American people have a right to look to us to only speak out in accurate and constructive language when we speak. Frequently have I heard distinguished Members of this great body here speak of things and conditions which could only have been known to them at that time by hearsay or by rumor or by gossip, and frequently a few days later, in accurate report or content, the actual facts

have come to the surface wherein it was proven the previous criticism, condemnation, or report quoted or referred to by a distinguished Member had no foundation in fact. I submit, gentlemen, that while it seems to be in this House that a great deal of license and privilege is taken and apparently necessarily allowed in such matters, it is tragic to have American people read or hear reports, condemnations, and criticisms which are not yet known to and found in actual fact or human experience.

America must be increasingly solid and strenuously at work to win the balance of the war. I think it would be definitely constructive toward all this solidarity and toward the building of a finer, more stable attitude of mind and be a definite contribution toward creative thinking of the American people if we, as Members of this House, regardless of political party, would make it our serious endeavor during this recess to speak only in words and tones constructively planned to develop and increase the solidarity of the American people toward winning the war at the quickest, earliest, possible date. The result of such active, increased solidarity and thinking and praying by the American people is evident. Mr. Speaker, I challenge the thinking of every Member of this House to this proposition as we go to our respective congressional districts.

Mr. Speaker, during these first several months of my freshmen membership of this great legislative body, I have been extended uniform courtesy and cooperation from you, Mr. Speaker, and from each and every officer, clerk, and department of this House and here at Washington. I wish to register this word of appreciation for it. The leadership and membership on both sides of the aisle have been very helpful and I take pleasure in saying so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. CELLER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an article from the Journal of the American Judicature Society.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has just reported the bill, H. R. 3384, offered by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], presumably to protect honorably discharged veterans in their right to join or refrain from joining labor and other organizations. I am of the opinion that bill is a smoke screen, that it does not help veterans and will not help veterans in the slightest degree but that it is an attempt to bust unions, to prevent strikes, and to scuttle many of the salutary labor bills that the Congress has passed over the years.

Section 1 of the bill which seeks to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment

Act of 1944 by adding section 608, reads as follows under this proposed legislation:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of any contract or agreement, no veteran discharged or released from the armed forces under honorable conditions shall be required as a condition or employment to be or to become a member of or to maintain membership in any labor organization, club, or association by direct association or as a nonmember thereof, or to make any payment thereto in the form of dues, assessments, charges, contributions, or other payments.

In other words, the contracts that may have theretofore been made become mere scraps of paper by this bill, if passed, and the constitutional sanctity of contract is out the window; is completely scuttled.

In an editorial appearing in the Washington Post of day before yesterday we find this very significant statement that this bill is a scheme for union busting. The editorial, in part, reads as follows:

Under Mr. RANKIN's leadership, the House Veterans' Committee has favorably reported an amendment to the GI bill of rights which would exempt honorably discharged veterans from normal requirements of membership, initiation fees, of dues payments in unions where closed-shop or union-shop contracts are in force. It would be hard to contrive a measure more likely to drive a wedge between the men who have served their country in uniform and the men who have served it on production lines at home.

Most of our soldiers and sailors were civilians before the war began and will become civilians again when the war is over. Several million of them were and are members of labor unions. Most unions have adopted measures to keep them in good standing or to continue their dues payments in their absence. Many unions have made provision voluntarily to waive initiation fees for non-union servicemen who want to join. They have established machinery to assist veterans in finding jobs. Situations in which former servicemen may be denied employment because of union regulations need thoughtful consideration, but certainly not the type of remedy Mr. RANKIN proposes.

I know of nothing that could be more successful in driving a wedge between the veterans and union men than this proposed legislation.

But over and beyond that, may I call the attention of the Members of the House to a very unusual circumstance that developed yesterday. A veteran by the name of Reuben Schafer, of New York City, a battle-scarred veteran and a unionist, a member of local 230 of the Sign, Pictorial, and Display Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, asked permission to appear before the Committee on Veterans' Legislation, which is presided over by the gentleman from Mississippi. This veteran was denied that right. An altercation ensued between the gentleman from Mississippi, as has been reported to me, and this veteran, who had been through many campaigns, and as the result of hot-tempered expressions on both sides, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] ordered that veteran to be arrested. He was taken into custody and held somewhere in the Old House Office Building; held there for a considerable period of time and treated in a manner that resembles the treatment that was accorded to people in Germany

wage, and rationing controls must be continued," that "the tight situation that we face today in food is attributable to four major factors: 1. Total food production will decline this year for the first time since the war began. 2. Military demand is still rising, particularly because our supply lines to the Pacific are longer, thus calling for more food to fill the 'pipe line.' 3. Relief needs in Europe are expanding sharply. 4. The United States ate too much in 1944 and the first half of 1945; at one time it appeared that surpluses of some foods might develop, hence allocations to consumers were increased beyond what subsequent production justified. ...In spite of all that can be—and is being done, America must face the fact that the over-all supply of food for home consumption will continue to be less than demand for at least a year. Meanwhile, certain steps are being taken to relieve some of the worst difficulties: Food goals for 1946 are being set at continued high levels; WPB is increasing the flow of steel and other critical materials for farm equipment, and farm supplies; food handling facilities on the Pacific Coast are being enlarged and modernized to relieve civilian food distribution in that area from the pressure of heavy military shipments;" and "FEA is intensifying its efforts to locate and utilize available supplies in other parts of the world—beans from Mexico, vegetable oils from Africa, etc."

"During the war, agricultural production has increased more than 30 percent and at the same time, the number of people living on farms has dropped 20 percent.

"This is a record of which to be proud but it suggests that after the war there will be a problem of finding markets for farm produce or of making basic agricultural readjustments.

"The Basis of any sound prosperity for farmers must be maintenance of our business economy at or near full employment. This is necessary to provide a demand for farm products and to avoid a disastrous dip in prices which even the supports which the present law provides would be hard put to prevent. Conditions of full employment will also be necessary to allow the excess farm population to find productive and profitable employment in towns and cities.

"Present legislation provides for maintaining supports under farm prices. How successful these supports are will depend on general business conditions and the maintenance of purchasing power. It may well be that price supports might tend to encourage the production of some farm products at a time when this should no longer be encouraged. At the same time, price supports might discourage marketing of agriculture produce if prices were out of line with consumers' incomes.

"Nevertheless it is absolutely essential that the Government make good on its commitments given to farmers during wartime to encourage production."

SENATE

13. AAA; TOBACCO. Sens. Thomas (Okla), Bilbo, Stewart, Capper, and Shipstead were appointed conferees on H.J. Res. 98, to provide AAA tobacco marketing-quota elections and CCC loan rates on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 7553). House conferees appointed July 11.
14. TAXATION; RECONVERSION. Finance Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3633, the new tax bill, to facilitate reconversion (p. 7549).
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Thomas, Okla., inserted a Journal of Commerce editorial commending Secretary Anderson's plan for farm production goals (pp. 7554-5).
16. INFORMATION. Sens. Wherry, Nebr., and others criticized OWI's article on the "Prairie States," discussed the farm and other programs in these States, and included sundry statements on these subjects (pp. 7584-90).

17. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed S. 380, the full-employment bill, as related to world economy and inserted a review of A.H.Hansen's book, "America's Role in World Economy" (p. 7554).
18. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Sen. Taft, Ohio, discussed these agreements and urged postponement of their consideration (pp. 7559-66).
19. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of W. S. Symington to be a member of the Surplus Property Board (p. 7592).
Received nominations for Dr. P. H. Nystrom to be a member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, A. J. Altmeyer to be a member of the Social Security Board, and Casper Ooms to be Commissioner of Patents (p. 7592).
20. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. S. Doc. 73, "Key to the Year of Decisions of Cases in the U.S. Supreme Court," (prepared by I.J. Lowe, Solicitor's Office) has been received in this section. A few copies are available upon request.

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. RATIONING; PERSONNEL. S. 1262, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to authorize the American Red Cross to award meat and fat ration tokens, shoe ration coupons, or sugar ration coupons, to persons donating blood to the American Red Cross for use by members of the armed forces. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7552.)
22. OPA INVESTIGATION. S. Res. 156, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to authorize an investigation of the activities of OPA. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 7582-3)
23. FOOD PRODUCTION. H.R. 3774, by Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., for the relief of owners of crops damaged or destroyed by migratory birds. To Claims Committee. (p. 7626.)
24. FERTILIZERS; MARKETING. H.R. 3775, by Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 7626.)
25. LANDS; MINERALS. H.R. 3776, by Rep. Rogers, Fla., providing for the return and restoration to the several States of the title and right to any oil, gas, and minerals in or under real property acquired by the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 7626.)
26. FORESTRY. H.R. 3777, by Rep. Gillespie, Colo., for the purchase of certain lands within the boundaries of the Pike National Forest. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 7626.)
27. TRANSPORTATION. H. Res. 318, by Rep. Lea, Calif., to authorize the investigation of the transportation situation. To Rules Committee. (p. 7626.) Remarks of author (pp. 7693-4).
28. CLAIMS; INSECT CONTROL. S. 1250, by Sen. Ellender, La., for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean Fruitfly in Fla. To Claims Committee. (p. 7550.)
29. RECLAMATION. S. 1260, by Sen. McFarland, Ariz., (for himself and Sen. Hayden, Ariz.) "to supplement the Reclamation Extension Act." To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 7551.)

Already several of our cities and areas have issued invitations to the United Nations for the location of the Organization within their respective localities. It is implicit in such invitations that the United States of America will be the general site for the headquarters.

Mr. President, I ask that we extend this invitation so that America may become the home of the United Nations Organization.

I ask that the resolution be appropriately referred and that early and favorable action be taken upon it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3376) to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. WEBB, SR.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 784) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr., which was, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$7,519.95" and insert "\$6,519.95".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. TUNNELL, and Mr. WHERRY conferees on the part of the Senate.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE DISPOSITION OF NAVAL VESSELS AND FACILITIES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3180) to impose certain restrictions on the disposition of naval vessels and facilities necessary to the maintenance of the combatant strength and efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. WALSH, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. JOHNSON of California conferees on the part of the Senate.

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the

House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BILBO, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CAPPER, and Mr. SHIPSTEAD conferees on the part of the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION OF SENATE AND HOUSE ROOFS AND SKYLIGHTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 31) entitled "Joint resolution relating to the appropriation for the roofs and skylights over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes," which were, on page 1, line 10, to strike out "skylight" and insert "skylights"; on the same page, line 11, to strike out "Chamber" and insert "and House Chambers"; on the same page, line 11, to strike out "ceiling" and insert "ceilings"; on the same page, line 13, to strike out "Chamber" and insert "Chambers"; and, on page 2, line 12, after the word "Grounds" to insert: "Provided further, That the project, insofar as it affects the House wing of the Capitol, shall be carried forward by the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with plans to be approved by a committee of five Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon recommendation of the chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

"SEC. 2. The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution for a total amount not exceeding \$861,000 in addition to the aforesaid appropriation of \$585,000 heretofore provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of June 27, 1940".

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, American Legion officials say that America's fighting men and women of this war are returning home with a fervent new appreciation of America's blessings, a strong determination to preserve those blessings, and a desire to continue to be helpful to their country and their fellowmen. That is why up to this time more than 400,000 of them have joined the American Legion.

This picture of the typical World War II veteran is presented by the American Legion in the report just issued on its growing new membership. It explains why one-fourth of the Legion's present

record-breaking 1945 national membership of approximately 1,600,000 is now composed of honorably discharged World War II veterans.

Entitled "New Strength for the American Legion," the statement just issued portrays the type of men and women who are coming out of this war and joining into the Legion. It presents the first authentic report on the progress of these new veterans in taking over the Legion.

In their own vigorous words these young new officials of the Legion explain why they affiliated themselves with the organization. I read from the statement:

Peace: "In the American Legion I see the most direct and powerful medium for preserving and safeguarding the peace and preventing future war," says Simon A. Lynch, Army Air Force veteran, now adjutant of West Hoboken Post 14 at Union City, N. J.

Democracy: "The Legion is an organization founded on democratic principles for which I fought, and for which it continues to fight at home," says Bob Wilson, overseas Signal Corps veteran, now first commander of the Thomas C. Reynolds Post 303, new all World War II post at the University of Oklahoma.

Service: "By being a member of the American Legion, a person has the best chance to be of more service to a large number of his comrades," says Joseph E. Doughty, a veteran of the United States Naval Air Force, now commander of Post 223 at Harrisonburg, Pa.

Heritage: "The American Legion is turning over its 26 years of experience, its buildings, and its fine Americanism projects to us of World War II. All we have to do is to accept its invitation and take on a little responsibility," says H. B. Lee, overseas Eighth Air Force veteran, now second vice commander of Post 35 of Oklahoma City.

Americanism: "The Legion appealed to me as an organization which assists in the perpetuation of the ideals of Americanism. It is an active agent in the reinforcement of the goals attained on the battlefields," says Robert E. Lynch, Army Medical Corps veteran, now adjutant of the George Ham Cannon Post 394, new all-World War II post at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Unity: "Veterans must stick together and the Legion is the place to stick," says Kenneth Koon, Marine Corps here who single-handedly disposed of 32 Japs, wears the Purple Heart and other decorations, and is now commander of the John Smalley Post 199 at Summitville, Ind.

Strength: "We want a voice backed up by enough power to make itself heard. Only the American Legion can offer us that," says Herman H. David, Jr., Army veteran, now commander of Post 557, new all World War II post in Cleveland, Ohio.

Rehabilitation: "To me the aims and purposes of the Legion are the finest. The Legion has set up a program to take care of the returning veterans and their dependents which cannot be topped," says Albert G. Abreach, Army Air Force veteran, now commander of the Harvey R. Hanson Post, 310, at Racine, Wis.

Comradeship: "The Legion is the darned best organization and friendly outfit that a discharged veteran can belong to," says John B. Soukup, overseas Marine Corps veteran, now adjutant of the Boyd-Sykora-Schiller Post, 478, at West, Tex.

Security: "Through the Legion I can do my part toward building a stronger and better America," says Max Obshatoko, Pacific combat veteran, now executive committeeman and welfare officer of Brownsville Post, 33, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Representation: "I joined the Legion because I felt it was an organization already

well established and could best represent the veterans of World War II," says Jewell Rose, former Spar, now a member of the Meeks-Johnson Post 6, at Pocahontas, Ark.

Tolerance: "I joined the Legion because I have a lot of faith in an organization free of religious and racial discrimination which devotes its time to the soldier after the battle has been won," says Josephine Furiak, ex-marine, now a member of Whiting Post, 80, at Whiting, Ind.

AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY—FULL EMPLOYMENT

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, today, when world attention is focused on international plans for permanent peace, we should not forget that world security and friendly relations among nations are to a large degree dependent upon the maintenance of full employment in the leading industrial nations.

This fact was explicitly recognized in Senate bill 380, sponsored by the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], Representative PATMAN, and myself, which states that the maintenance of continuing full employment in the United States is essential to "develop trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations" and to "contribute to the establishment and maintenance of lasting peace among nations."

Full employment as a prerequisite to all plans for maintaining peace and expanded world trade and prosperity was stressed again and again at the International Economic Conferences at Hot Springs, Bretton Woods, Atlantic City, and Mexico City. It has been stressed again in a lucid and forceful way by one of America's most prominent economists, Alvin H. Hansen, in his latest book, *America's Role in the World Economy*. Dr. Hansen argues that "this country can make no greater contribution toward the solution of international problems than that of achieving a high level of internal stability, business activity, and employment."

A competent review of this book, by Arthur Gayer, appeared in the *New York Times* on April 1. In view of the importance of the book and the subject, I should like to have this review printed in the *RECORD* in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the review was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

ECONOMIC POLICIES AND LASTING PEACE

America's Role in the World Economy. By Alvin H. Hansen. 192 pages, New York: W. W. Norton & Co. By Arthur D. Gayer

Not least among the causes that brought about the failure of the structure built at Versailles was the neglect of its framers to provide the economic arrangements needed to insure a durable peace. It would be folly once again to pin our aspirations for protection against a new war on political and military security pacts—like the one envisaged at Dumbarton Oaks—if the economic policies of the nations are permitted to clash violently with one another.

The international machinery in the economic and financial fields that will be needed as indispensable underpinning and complement for a world political organization is the theme of Professor Hansen's able and most timely book. No one concerned to

understand the basic economic issues underlying America's stake in the postwar world can afford to neglect it. Fortunately for the uninitiated it is written with the utmost clarity and simplicity. Dr. Hansen carries his erudition lightly.

Professor Hansen is temperately hopeful about the outlook for world peace after this war. He sees the rise of Russia on one side of the globe, and the economic and military power of the United States on the other, as the new dominating and directing forces in the future course of history. By happy geographic accident these two super-powers control vast areas and resources that are noncompetitive. Here is a framework within which international cooperation has a chance to succeed. Confronted with this favorable political equilibrium, are we better prepared to meet our economic problems than we were after World War I?

On this score too Professor Hansen entertains a qualified optimism—subject to the proviso that we pursue, nationally and internationally, the economic policies that the new world confronting us renders imperative. Wisdom in this respect will begin at home. Dr. Hansen repeatedly stresses that this country can make no greater contribution toward the solutions of international problems than that of achieving a high level of internal stability, business activity, and employment. Short of this goal the prospects for achieving any sort of world stability or security must remain bleak. A violently fluctuating American economy is a menace to stability and security throughout the world.

The bulk of the book is devoted to examining in succession the new international economic institutions that should be established if the desired goals are to be attained. Considerable space is given to the agreements reached at Bretton Woods for the creation of an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and an International Monetary Fund. Dr. Hansen regards these two institutions as constituting the cornerstone of the structure of international economic cooperation. He expresses strong approval for both. Congress is now considering this vital and controversial program. Bankers and economists are divided on it within their own ranks. A majority of the latter appear to favor both measures, the American Bankers Association would scrap the fund, and the Independent Bankers Association has memorialized Congress in favor of both parts of the program. One by one, Dr. Hansen examines the criticisms that have been directed at these two proposals with admirable reasonableness, urbanity, and understanding of his opponents' misgivings. Those inclined to feel chary about innovations would do well to weigh his position carefully.

The bank, he says, will be essentially a guaranteeing and underwriting institution, not designed to supplant private international lending and investment. The details of the fund are not deemed to be the vital thing. What is considered really important is that the plan sets up an international institution continually on the job, dealing with current international monetary developments and balance of payment problems, and constantly providing means of adjustment through international action. ("The Bretton Woods proposal seeks to promote stability of exchange rates without running the risks involved in a rigid fixity of rates. This is the crux of the matter.") As with the bank, the resources of the fund merely constitute a supplement to ordinary private foreign transactions.

There is a little comfort here for the advocates of traditional monetary orthodoxy. Dr. Hansen believes that those who doubt the need for such an international agency and wish to see the old gold standard re-established are fighting for a lost cause. He is sure that no country will again sacrifice the goal of internal stability and full em-

ployment on the altar of the gold standard, nor permit its internal structure of income, wages, and prices to be deflated to meet the requirements of a rigid foreign exchange rate. Dr. Hansen fears that if the United States fails to enter these proposed international monetary pacts it will also remain aloof from other international economic institutions.

On the problem of international trade, Dr. Hansen rightly believes that traditional approaches to problems of policy are sterile and ineffective. It does scant good merely to hold international conferences and make pious recommendations for the removal of tariffs and trade restrictions. We must make a fresh start on this problem, but expansionist international trade policies will not be adopted unless they constitute part and parcel of a broader program of international cooperation. Hence the author proposes that an international trade authority should be established alongside of other international economic institutions. It would be the function of this body to advance the adoption of liberal and nondiscriminatory trade practices between the nations for the promotion of high levels of international trade and general world prosperity.

Clearly Dr. Hansen is in favor of increased imports for the United States. It is a pity that he does not tell us more precisely how they are to be brought about. High levels of domestic business activity and employment admittedly are a *sine qua non* for the increased imports that will furnish foreign countries with the dollars with which to buy our goods and pay is interest on our international loans. But will full employment at home be sufficient in itself to bring about a healthy balance in our international accounts? The unwary reader may well form the erroneous impression that Dr. Hansen almost believes that the reduction of trade barriers is of rather minor consequence if only high levels of business activity can be sustained within each national economy.

The whole field of post-war international economic relations is embraced in this penetrating book. Theoretical analysis and hard-headed practical examination of pressing issues are skillfully blended to their mutual advantage, and both are expounded with a felicity rare in the treatment of such solemn topics. We are now in this country prepared to commit ourselves to an international political organization for the maintenance of world peace. Having become internationalist on political lines, it would be disastrous were the United States to behave in an isolationist spirit in the economic matters that lend reality to political pacts. The world will be watching to see which way the United States is going. "American political collaboration," as the author points out, "will prove an empty gesture if economic cooperation is refused."

A REALISTIC FARM PROGRAM—EDITORIAL FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, yesterday Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, addressed the Advertising Federation of America and in the address he made some statements with reference to a realistic farm program. The *Journal of Commerce* comments upon this address favorably, and I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the *Journal of Commerce* be printed at this point in the body of the *RECORD* in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 141

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 17, 1945, for actions of Monday, July 16, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on measure to provide for AAA tobacco marketing-quota elections and to specify CCC loan rates on certain tobacco. Sen. O'Mahoney introduced a bill to provide for transfer to CCC of certain RFC subsidies. Sen. Morse criticized handling of Oreg. lamb problem. Rep. Curtis criticized sugar situation. Senate received Vinson's nomination to be Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATE

1. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Agreed to the conference report on H.J.Res. 98, to provide for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and CCC loan rates on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 7680). The House has not yet acted on this report.
2. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized handling of the "Oregon lamb problem," stating that it "has not as yet been solved, although it is supposedly resting on the desk of the Secretary of Agriculture along with instructions to solve it"; and inserted an Astorian (Oreg.) Budget editorial on the subject (pp. 7708-9).
3. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury (p. 7711).
4. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. Sen. Millikin, Colo., inserted his statement favoring, with reservations, the acceptance of the Charter (p. 7677).
5. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Began debate on H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconstruction (pp. 7675-6, 7680-708).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., July 17.

BILL INTRODUCED

6. C.C.C. SUBSIDIES. S. 1270, by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., (for himself and others) to authorize transfer to CCC of RFC subsidies on meat, flour, and butter, and to authorize sugar-crop subsidies. Remarks of author. (pp. 7677-8.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Murray, Mont., including a radio address by a Wyo. banker, favoring establishment of MVA (pp. A3743-4).
8. SUGAR SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., blaming the government for the sugar shortage by its "blundering and mishandling" of the program, and criticizing lend-lease when "great quantities of fruits and vegetables are being wasted that should be canned" (pp. A3746-7).
9. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urging "full speed ahead" on lumber production in view of need for lumber for railroad cars for transportation of grain (pp. A3747-8).
10. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted Sen. O'Mahoney's (Wyo.) address favoring continuation of governmental responsibility for full employment (p. A3748).
11. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial criticizing "overenthusiastic" support of these agreements (p. A3745).
12. LABOR; PERSONNEL. Sen. Burton, Ohio, inserted a Cleveland News editorial favoring S. 1171, by Sen. Burton, for himself and Sens. Hatch (N.Mex.) and Ball (Minn.), to promote employer-employee relations (labor-peace bill); which "excludes controversies concerning Government employment and...agricultural labor" (pp. A3742-3).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for July 17: S. Banking and Currency, Export-Import Bank bill; S. Special Defense, Pan American highway; S. Commerce, amending Bonneville project act.

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completes such a well or be charged to capital account returnable through depletion as in the case of productive wells."

SEC. 2. (a) Taxable Years Beginning After December 31, 1944.—The amendment made by section 1 shall be applied to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1944, but shall not be deemed to grant a new option to any taxpayer who has exercised an option in accordance with regulations in force prior to the enactment of this joint resolution.

(b) Taxable Years Beginning Prior in January 1, 1945.—If, in computing income and profits taxes for any taxable year beginning prior to January 1, 1945, the taxpayer deducted intangible drilling and development costs from gross income as an expense and such deduction was taken in accordance with an option granted under regulations then in force, such deduction shall be deemed to be allowable under the law applicable to such taxable year.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 3239. A bill to exempt certain mechanical pencils having precious metals as essential parts from the tax with respect to jewelry, etc.; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 3771. A bill to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMERICANISM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BAILEY

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on Americanism, delivered by Senator BAILEY on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of Government responsibility for continuing full employment, delivered by Senator O'MAHONEY on the Town Hall Meeting program in New York City on July 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PUBLIC'S BILL OF RIGHTS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BURTON

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled "The Public's Bill of Rights," made by him, and published in the Cleveland News for July 14, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE CLOSING PLENARY SESSION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from and also the complete speeches delivered by 10 delegates at the closing plenary session, the United Nations Conference on International Organization, at San Francisco, Calif., on June 26, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY—ADDRESS BY WALLACE E. PEARSON

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of the Missouri Valley Authority bill, delivered by Mr. Wallace E. Pearson, president of the First National Bank of Lovell, Wyo., which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post in tribute to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, which appears in the Appendix.]

A NEEDED DEFLATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Needed Deflation," from the Wall Street Journal of July 10, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

DON'T CALL ME A COMMUNIST ANY MORE—ARTICLE BY MARTIN CROWE

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Don't Call Me a Communist Any More," written by Martin Crowe and published in the Progressive for July 16, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR NATIONAL BIRTHDAY—EDITORIAL FROM THE DULUTH FREE PRESS

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Our National Birthday," from the Duluth Free Press of July 6, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
THEO. G. BILBO,
TOM STEWART,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JNO. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS—INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I desire to make my address without interruption or questions.

Mr. President, rarely in its history has this body faced a more momentous period than we are now entering. Within the next few days we must consider the San Francisco Charter and determine whether the United States will cooperate with the other United Nations in political and military matters.

To give greater effect to that solemn undertaking, it is fitting that we lay a firm foundation for peace, that we inform the world that we stand ready also to cooperate in international economic matters. That is the purpose of the bill before us.

It was my privilege to report from the Banking and Currency Committee H. R.

3314, a bill authorizing the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill favorably, with three minor amendments, by a vote of 14 to 4.

I shall presently discuss in detail the main features of the proposed fund and bank. But since the projected institutions can be fully understood only in the light of experience, it seems appropriate at the outset to recall some of the world-wide monetary and financial problems of the 1920's and 1930's. Against that background Senators will be better able to judge the adequacy of the fund and bank to help solve the international monetary and financial problems of the future.

After the last war, the opinion was generally held in all countries that the most direct avenue to financial rehabilitation lay in the reestablishment of the pre-1914 type of gold standard. With that object in view, all countries, each in its own way, took steps to return to gold. By 1929 nearly all had succeeded. Some returned to the gold standard at the prewar parity of their currencies, some at a reduced gold value, and others found it necessary to create new monetary systems from the ground up. In some cases there were special loans for stabilization purposes, and in others there was informal discussion among the heads of central banks. But in every case currency stabilization was regarded as a country's own exclusive business.

As a consequence of this method of dealing with problems which are by their very nature international, some currencies, stabilized with great difficulty, soon proved to be overvalued, while others were undervalued. In countries with overvalued currencies, exchange rates were under constant pressure. The effect was to increase the difficulty of maintaining exports and employment in these countries. In a vain effort to maintain the established value of these currencies, countries put pressure on their domestic wages and prices, inducing depression at home and reducing the demand for both domestic and imported goods. Business conditions in other countries were affected since weakness in a major currency is a source of danger to all currencies.

When the great depression came, the whole pattern of exchange rates became untenable. The raw material countries were among the first to abandon gold—Argentina, Australia, and Brazil being forced to do so in 1929. In 1931 Great Britain and the British Empire, nearly all of Europe, most of South America, and Japan were forced off gold. In 1933 the United States and the rest of Latin America followed. And finally, in 1935 and 1936, France and the other countries of the gold bloc were forced off gold. As one country after another cut loose from gold, it became apparent that instead of finding in this traditional standard a reassuring stability, the world had found in gold only a fragile rigidity that could not survive a period of great economic stress.

in the United States in 1943 totaled almost \$2,500,000,000.

In the light of all this, Mr. President, it must be clear that in offering a bill requiring the expenditure of \$5,000,000 to assist the States in controlling industrial hazards, we are making a very shrewd investment which will be returned to us many times over, financially and socially.

I ask that this bill be referred for consideration to the Committee on Education and Labor and that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1271) to provide for cooperation with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry and in the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of regulations to control industrial health hazards, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. BALL), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Department of Labor, to cooperate with State agencies administering labor laws in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry and in the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of regulations to control industrial health hazards, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of \$5,000,000 to be used as hereinafter provided. Such amount shall be allotted by the Secretary of Labor for use by cooperating State agencies administering labor laws on the basis of (1) the population; (2) the number of wage earners; (3) the special safety and health problems in industry; (4) the number of workers afforded protection by the State law and the cost of proper and efficient administration of such law; and (5) the financial needs of the respective States.

SEC. 2. Prior to the beginning of each year, the Secretary of Labor shall determine in accordance with rules and regulations previously prescribed by the Secretary of Labor after consultation with a conference of the State and Territorial authorities administering labor laws, the amount to be paid to each State from time to time from the allotment to such State and shall certify the amount so determined to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement of the General Accounting Office, pay in accordance with such certification.

SEC. 3. The moneys so paid to any State shall be expended solely in carrying out the purposes specified in section 1 under plans jointly developed by the agency administering the labor laws of such State and the Division of Labor Standards and approved by the Secretary of Labor. In the operation of such plans the services and facilities of public-health services in the field of industrial hygiene shall be utilized to the extent that such services may be made available to the labor departments of the States.

SEC. 4. There is hereby created within the office of the Secretary of the Department of Labor a Commission to be known as the Industrial Safety Commission. The Industrial Safety Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to any other provisions of law regarding the appointment and compensation of employees of the United States. It shall consist of

three members—one a representative of the public who shall be chairman, one a representative of employers, and one a representative of employees. The Secretary may appoint such advisory committees composed of representatives of employers, employees, and the public and such technical experts as may be deemed necessary to advise with the Commission in carrying out its duties.

SEC. 5. The Industrial Safety Commission is hereby authorized and directed (1) to recommend to the States reasonable standards, methods, and procedures for establishing safe working conditions in industry with a view to encouraging more effective control of hazardous conditions by the several States.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Labor is authorized to appoint, subject to the civil-service laws, such employees as he deems necessary to carry out his functions and duties under this act and to service the Industrial Safety Commission in its functions and duties and shall fix their compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the amount of \$250,000 for all necessary expenses in administering the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. As used in this act "State" means any State of the United States or the District of Columbia or any Territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of Labor shall include in his annual report to Congress a full account of the administration of this act.

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN TRIBAL FUNDS IN MONTANA

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana. In connection with the bill I ask that a resolution adopted by the governing body of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from Montana will be received and appropriately referred, and the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1272) to provide for the disposition of Tribal Funds of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, introduced by Mr. WHEELER, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The resolution presented by Mr. WHEELER in connection with the bill is as follows:

"Resolution of the governing body of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, an Indian chartered corporation, requesting a general act to permit the use of tribal funds in the United States for the development of such economic plans as the tribal council and Secretary of the Interior may approve

"Whereas the tribal council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes will be furnish detailed plans to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval before these funds will be expended; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation in special session assembled on April 27, 1945, at which seven members, constituting a quorum, are present. Hereby request that the Congress of the United States enact proper legislation so that notwithstanding any other provision of existing law, the tribal funds now on deposit

or hereafter placed to the credit of the 'Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians,' in the United States Treasury, shall be made available for such purposes as may be designated by the tribal council of said tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

CERTIFICATE

The foregoing resolution was on April 27, 1945, duly adopted by a vote of 7 for and none opposed, by the Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article 5 (e) of the corporate charter of the Tribes, issued to the tribe on April 21, 1936, and ratified by the tribes on April 25, 1936, pursuant to Section 17 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984). The foregoing resolution herewith submitted for appropriate action by the Congress of the United States.

Attest:

PHIL HAMEL,
Secretary.

S. C. DEMERS,
Chairman of the Council.

Approved April 28, 1945.

C. C. WRIGHT,
Superintendent.

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. TAFT submitted three amendments and Mr. MILLIKIN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 3314) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

APPROVAL OF PROVISIONS OF SECTION 29.23 (M)—16 OF TREASURY REGULATIONS 111—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 50) declaring Congress to have recognized and approved the provisions of section 29.23 (m)—16 of Treasury Regulations 111, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

TAX ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1945—AMENDMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 3633) to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes, and that it lie on the table, be printed, and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MURDOCK to the bill (H. R. 3633) to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes, viz: That section 23 (m) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding the following at the end of the first paragraph thereof:

"All expenditures for wages, fuel, repairs, hauling, supplies, and so forth, incident to and necessary for the drilling of wells and the preparation of wells for the production of oil or gas may, at the option of the taxpayer, be deducted from gross income as an expense or charged to capital account. In addition to the foregoing option, the cost of drilling nonproductive wells at the option of the taxpayer may be deducted from gross income for the year in which the taxpayer

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.142

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 18, 1945, for actions of Tuesday July 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both House received President's recommendation for a single surplus-property-disposal administrator. House received conference report on tobacco-marketing-quota elections and CCC tobacco loan rates. Senate committees reported bills to transfer certain RFC subsidies to CCC and to require Sec. of Agric.'s approval on fish price control regulations. Rep. Springer and Sen. Morse criticized certain agricultural food programs.

HOUSE

1. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Received the conference report on H.J. Res. 98, to provide for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and CCC loan rates on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 7767). The Senate agreed to the conference report July 16.
2. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed to resolutions authorizing the Foreign Affairs and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees to make investigations in matters coming within their respective jurisdictions (pp. 7762-6, 7766-8). Rep. Sabath, Ill., criticized Gt. Britain's reported withholding of woodpulp shipments (p. 7768).
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Both Houses received the President's message regarding disposal of surplus property in which he stated, "I am convinced that the effective performance of the vast administrative task remaining for the disposal of surplus property imperatively requires that authority to make decisions and responsibility for those decisions should be centralized in a single official" (H. Doc. 261). To Senate Military Affairs Committee and House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (pp. 7713, 7766.)
4. FOREIGN RELIEF. Both Houses received the President's message transmitting reports by the American Red Cross and War Refugee Board relating to foreign war relief operations. To Appropriations Committees. (pp. 7714, 7766.)
Rep. Dirksen, Ill., criticized UNRRA's proposed request for additional funds, gave figures on amounts available for expenditure, and urged action on his resolution providing for an investigation into UNRRA activities, including the handling of food (pp. 7780-2).
5. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Reps. Rankin, Miss., Sabath, Ill., and Dickstein, N.Y., discussed the work of the Un-American Activities Committee (pp. 7775-6).

6. SOAP SUPPLY. Rep. Springer, Ind., criticized the WFA request for 10,000,000 lbs. of soap for shipment to foreign countries "while the American housewife will be compelled to stand by and do the best she can" (p. 7780).
7. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Rep. Sumner, Ill., criticized these agreements, stating that they "extend this money creating power so as to make additional dollars available whenever foreign governments' IOU's were deposited in the fund" and inserted an Economic Bulletin on this subject (pp. 7782-3).
8. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged appointment of a veteran to the Civil Service Commission in order to protect veterans' rights, and criticized CSC's interpretation of the Veterans' Preference Act in connection with reduction-in-force proceedings (p. 7784).
9. ARCHIVES. Library Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3243, to amend the act establishing the National Archives (H.Rept. 925) (p. 7788).
10. VETERANS. World War Veterans' Legislation Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3749, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to provide for a readjustment allowance for all World War II veterans (H.Rept. 926) (p. 7788).
11. PRICE CONTROL. Received an Ind. citizens' petition "against subsidies for relief from OPA," and a Wis. citizen's petition in behalf of Wis. tobacco producers "in protest of OPA regulations." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7789.)

SENATE

12. C.C.C. SUBSIDIES. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1270, providing for transfer to CCC of RFC subsidies on meat, flour, and butter, and to authorize sugar-crop subsidies (S.Rept. 465) (p. 7714).
13. PRICE CONTROL. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1204, to amend the Price Control Act so as to require the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture before any regulation, etc., is issued with respect to fish or fish product (S.Rept. 467) (p. 7714).
14. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconversion (pp. 7723-51).
Sen. McMahon, Conn., inserted a Conn. Legislature memorial favoring these agreements (p. 7714).
15. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized handling of the food situation by this Department, OPA, WFA, and others, and inserted sundry statements on the Oreg. lamb problem (pp. 7753-6).
Sen. Cordon, Oreg., criticized OPA's livestock slaughter and meat distribution order, stating, "It is such an eloquent example of how not to administer that Office" (pp. 7719-20).
16. LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a newspaper article, "United States is Called Santa Claus of Latin America," which states that our billions have not necessarily furthered the cause of democracy (p. 7719).
17. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Fred A. Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury (pp. 7761).

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple proposition. Other committees having jurisdiction over war legislation have been accorded this privilege, and they have exercised it wisely. Certainly, we have heard no repercussions so far as the House is concerned about the constructive contributions made by members of the committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs, and other committees that have already been given this authority by resolution of the Committee on Rules and action on the part of the House.

We have heard much criticism that Members of Congress do not visit the sphere of war activities enough. We have passed very important war legislation. We have to review that legislation and we have to pass additional appropriations. In the early part of the year I was rather critical of the Committee on Rules for reporting out some of these resolutions, but after the experience of the past several months, considering the fine and able manner in which the members of these committees have exercised their powers while abroad. I think the judgment of the Committee on Rules was correct, and that my critical judgment at that time was incorrect. The Committee on Rules has reported out resolutions favoring a number of committees. They have all been adopted. Why oppose this legislation in relation to the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. These committees are going to conduct their investigations during the vacation of the House; is that not correct?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly. There is no junketing about these trips. I prefer that they be made during the recess. I prefer that when Congress is in session that as few Members as possible go abroad. That is a different proposition. But I think it is for the benefit of the House that the Members of Congress visit the different theaters of war abroad, and particularly the committee interested in the war legislation that has or will come before it. This committee is not going to be engaged in or enter into any diplomatic undertakings. The committee is going to look into UNRRA, lend-lease, and other matters which relate to legislation that come before it. It will look into the Italian situation and the relief problem there. It is the proper committee to do it, and it is for the benefit of this body that that be done.

All I have to say is, starting out in the early part of the year as I did, critical of these resolutions, and the majority of the Committee on Rules in their judgment reporting them out and the House adopting them, that the majority of that committee exercised good judgment, and at this late date I think that this committee and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce are entitled to the consideration contained in these two resolutions.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 91, noes 7.

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

Mr. FLANNAGAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement of the Senate and agree to the same.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

EARLE C. CLEMENTS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,

THEO. G. BILBO,

TOM STEWART,

ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying report:

The purpose of the resolution as passed by the House was to enable the growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco to vote as to whether they desired to have a quota placed upon the production of these two types of tobacco. After the resolution passed the House, the growers of fire-cured, burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco met for the purpose of considering the entire tobacco picture and, among other things, this meeting resulted in the unanimous proposal that legislation should be brought about that would bring a fairer price relationship between burley and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. Accordingly, the Senate, after considering the matter, amended the resolution by adding section 2, which reads:

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed, beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available upon any crop of fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such tobacco for the marketing year beginning with the calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans or other price support at, in the case of fire-cured tobacco, 75

per centum of the loan rate for burley tobacco for the corresponding crop and, in the case of dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, at 66½ per centum of such burley tobacco loan rate."

This section, it is thought, will go a long way toward maintaining the true price relationship that should exist between burley tobacco and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, and thus, it is hoped, stabilize the price of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

EARLE C. CLEMENTS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 323 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, in exercising the authority possessed by such committee, or any subcommittee thereof, under any resolution heretofore adopted by the House, to conduct any investigation, inquiry, or study with respect to any matter, may sit and act at such times and places within or outside the United States as it deems advisable, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned; and for such purposes may expend funds now available for expenditure in the United States.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later I shall yield 30 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this is another resolution unanimously reported by the Committee on Rules, giving the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce the same jurisdiction and power that you have just voted. I wish to compliment the House on its wisdom in voting in favor of the Committee on Foreign Affairs investigating that resolution, and I hope the same will be done with this important resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman made a statement there that is not based upon facts, when he said the resolution gives the same jurisdiction to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The resolution now before the House simply provides that the committee investigating newsprint and grade labeling and the committee investigating oil shall have the right to use in making a trip abroad the funds now available to them for expenditure in the United States. It does not give them the same jurisdiction as was given the Foreign Affairs Committee. The other resolution was extremely broad and permitted the Committee on Foreign Affairs to go into any matters they desired that were under their jurisdiction as shown by the rules of the House.

Mr. SABATH. I stand corrected. If the gentleman from Missouri desires to be a little technical I will forgive him, I will excuse him, because he is a great friend of mine and actually desires that

the House be correctly informed, which is always my aim. After he listens to the gentlemen of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—I do not know whether they are going to ask for any money at all.

Mr. COCHRAN. No, they are not.

Mr. SABATH. They have a certain amount left from the investigations they were authorized to make formerly. But in view of that, I know the gentleman will not object so long as they will not ask for additional funds. I will say this, however. It is absolutely necessary that this committee be authorized to do this work, because I know what is transpiring as to pulp, wood, and other products, and I know that they can bring about a condition whereby our country will not be deprived of any amount of pulp and newsprint paper and other products for the benefit of Great Britain and other nations.

Mr. Speaker, I make this statement because I am informed that Great Britain is endeavoring to withhold the shipment of wood pulp which is badly needed by our country and, at the same time, plans to restrict the importation of wood pulp from Canada. It is my opinion that the investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will stop any such attempt to withhold from us the needed wood pulp of which there is such a shortage in this country as to force many newspapers to reduce their circulation. I am also informed that England is seeking a restrictive agreement with Sweden and other wood pulp export countries to limit their exports to this country. Again I wish to point out the splendid membership of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. If there is a committee of this House in whose judgment and action we can rely, it is this great committee, and it is with pleasure that I list its membership, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

CLARENCE F. LEA, of California.
ROBERT CROSSER, of Ohio.
ALFRED L. BULWINKLE, of North Carolina.
VIRGIL CHAPMAN, of Kentucky.
LYLE H. BOREN, of Oklahoma.
LINDLEY BECKWORTH, of Texas.
J. PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee.
OREN HARRIS, of Arkansas.
GEORGE G. SADOWSKI, of Michigan.
RICHARD F. HARLESS, of Arizona.
JOHN W. MURPHY, of Pennsylvania.
EDWARD A. KELLY, of Illinois.
LUTHER PATRICK, of Alabama.
JOHN B. SULLIVAN, of Missouri.
DWIGHT L. ROGERS, of Florida.
BENJAMIN J. RABIN, of New York.
VITO MARCANTONIO, of New York.
CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, of New Jersey.
PEHR G. HOLMES, of Massachusetts.
B. CARROLL REECE, of Tennessee.
CHARLES A. HALLECK, of Indiana.
CARL HINSHAW, of California.
CLARENCE J. BROWN, of Ohio.
EVAN HOWELL, of Illinois.
LEONARD W. HALL, of New York.
THOMAS D. WINTER, of Kansas.
JOSEPH P. O'HARA, of Minnesota.
WILSON D. GILLETTE, of Pennsylvania.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I certainly have no desire or purpose to say, "We told you so," but I do want to say that some of us were much gratified a few moments ago to hear the message from the President to the Congress in which the President suggested, or rather recommended, that the legislation affecting the disposition of surplus property should be revised so as to have one central head rather than a board to administer that gigantic task. In that connection I hope I will be pardoned if I call your attention to the fact that your Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, composed of 18 Members of the House, recommended a one-man administrator for the job, as one of the very first acts of the committee, looking to the postwar policy and to the disposition of surplus property. We made a fight for it. The House Committee on Executive Expenditures, of which the gentleman from Alabama, the Honorable CARTER MANASCO, is chairman, cooperated freely in that fight. The House agreed and passed legislation containing that philosophy. However, when it went over to the other body the change was made and it came back to the House with a provision for the board.

I hope I will be pardoned again if I refer to the fact that when it came back on the conference report, I rose in this House and stated that, as chairman of the Special Committee, I could not go along with the legislation as agreed upon in conference. I pointed out then that it would not work, because of the board provision and its many conflicting provisions. I might also add that your Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning has been giving further study to this question of the disposition of surplus property. We are now and have been for some time making some investigation on the side, as it were, with reference to this matter. It is our purpose to offer legislation to do what the President has recommended and to set up a one-man administration rather than a board. Later we hope to offer, after the congressional recess, some further recommendations for the orderly and profitable disposition of this great national resource, surplus war property, aggregating a potential return to our depleted treasury of many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the reading of the Journal and disposition of business on the Speaker's table and following any special orders heretofore granted, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, it is an understanding of quite general acceptance that the first tenet of any governmental bureaucracy is self-perpetuation. This has been too frequently demonstrated to require documentation. However, I wish to point to one agency which furnishes an especially apposite example. It is the War Relocation Authority, created by Executive order, which primarily is engaged in relocating in their prewar communities and callings, so far as practicable, the Japanese and Japanese-Americans who, following Pearl Harbor, were placed in internment camps at the insistence of the United States Army as a measure of national protection.

It being the purpose of the War Relocation Authority to relocate these internees, that agency is making every effort to return these Japanese at once to the very places whence they were removed as a measure of national security. This agency is doing this against the urgent objections of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of California, the people chiefly concerned. The agency has the vast sum of \$25,000,000 to spend in its work during the current fiscal year. It now is engaged in expending large amounts of this fund for propaganda purposes and if, as planned, the internment camps are closed on next January 1, a still larger amount of money will be available to continue, by propaganda, to bolster the policies of the War Relocation Agency and keep its staff of bureaucrats on the public pay roll, even though the ends accomplished are directly contrary to the wishes of the people of the State principally concerned and actually a threat to the safety of the United States.

Much of the agency's propaganda has been sowed in the East. Newspapers, magazines, and every other means of publication available have been fed with the sort of material calculated to represent the Japanese and Japanese-American internees as victims of persecution dictated by racial antagonism. As Americans have always taken especial pride in the welcome America tradition-

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED
TOBACCO UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

JULY 17, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the committee of conference submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 98]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
THEO. G. BILBO,
TOM STEWART,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying report:

The purpose of the resolution as passed by the House was to enable the growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco to vote as to whether they desired to have a quota placed upon the production of these two types of tobacco. After the resolution passed the House, the growers of flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco met for the purpose of considering the entire tobacco picture and, among other things, this meeting resulted in the unanimous proposal that legislation should be brought about that would bring a fairer price relationship between burley and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. Accordingly, the Senate, after considering the matter, amended the resolution by adding section 2, which reads:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed, beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available upon any crop of fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such tobacco for the marketing year beginning with the calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans or other price support at, in the case of fire-cured tobacco, 75 per centum of the loan rate for burley tobacco for the corresponding crop and, in the case of dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, at 66½ per centum of such burley tobacco loan rate.

This section, it is thought, will go a long way toward maintaining the true price relationship that should exist between burley tobacco and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, and thus, it is hoped, stabilize the price of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
EARLE C. CLEMENTS,
Managers on the Part of the House.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 143

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 19, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, July 18, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on measure providing for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and specifying CCC loan rates on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. Sen. Langer criticized handling of rye-marketing situation. Sen. Morse criticized "mishandling" of food-marketing problems. Rep. Taber discussed and inserted tables showing appropriations, etc., made to various departments.

HOUSE

1. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Agreed to the conference report on H.J. Res. 98, to provide for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and to specify CCC loan rates on fire-cure and dark air-cured tobacco (pp. 7833-6). This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Taber, N.Y., discussed and inserted tables showing amounts of appropriations, reappropriations, etc., for the various departments, and totals for the two preceding years (pp. 7860-2).
3. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H.R. 603, to permit the U.S. to be made a party defendant in certain cases involving the partition of property (pp. 7836-7).
4. RETIREMENT REPORT. Agreed to a resolution authorizing the printing, as a House document, of the annual report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (p. 7837).
5. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed as reported H.R. 3749, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act so as to provide for a readjustment allowance for World War II veterans (pp. 7837-59).
6. PRICE CONTROL; FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Smith, Wis., criticized the OPA announcement that "A reconversion pricing program under which most peacetime goods returning to the market will sell at 1942 retail price," stating that "it constitutes the basis of a real threat to reconversion and full employment.... industry prices will be frozen" (pp. 7865-7).
7. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Rep. Havenner, Calif., and others discussed the work of the Un-American Activities Committee. (pp. 7862-5).

8. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 68, providing for adjournment of the House from Sat. July 21, to Oct. 8, and for adjournment of the Senate at any time during the months of Aug. and Sept. until Oct. 8 (pp. 7859-60).

SENATE

9. RYE MARKETING. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., criticized the handling of the rye-marketing situation, the discontinuance of this Department's investigation into the operation of the rye market, and lend-lease in relation to this "human food", and urged an investigation into this situation (pp. 7818-20).
10. FOOD MARKETING. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized the "mishandling" of the food supply and urged that the Secretary of Agriculture take steps to relieve the Oreg. lamb situation (pp. 7820-6).
11. RECLAMATION. Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2690, to amend the Bonneville Project Act (p. 7792).
12. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (pp. 7794-817, 7826-30).
13. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Sen. Barkley, Ky., inserted Leo T. Crowley's statements before the Banking and Currency Committee on the increase in lending authority for the Export-Import Bank (pp. 7791-2).
14. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of John W. Snyder to be Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion and Arthur J. Altmeyer to be a member of the Social Security Board (p. 7831).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. LABOR. S. 1282, by Sen. Mead, N.Y., (for himself and others), to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in minimum wages, including wages for those employed in canning and other processing of fish and allied products. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 7793.)
16. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3835, by Rep. Bloom, N.Y., "to extend the existing programs for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and the peoples of the other American Republics and the Philippines so as to provide for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries." To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 7868.)
17. PUBLIC LANDS. H.R. 3836, by Rep. Engle, Calif., "to repeal an act which withdrew certain public lands of the United States in the State of California from settlement." To Public Lands Committee. (p. 7868.)
18. VETERANS. H.R. 3838, H.R. 3840.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Stigler, Okla., criticizing the administration of the GI Bill of Rights and including a magazine article by the National Commander of the American Legion (pp. A3802-4).
20. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., inserted a Milwaukee Journal editorial favoring construction of this seaway (p. A3804).

the demerits of it, I am simply taking the practical situation into consideration. Of course, I will not press at this time the resolution. The mere fact that the gentleman or anyone else has requested that it be held up, and that applies to a Member on either side of the aisle, would be sufficient for me to withhold it upon the mere request. But we have completed our work. The Bretton Woods bill will be passed and the Export-Import Bank bill will probably pass the other body, and so far as we are concerned we are caught up with our work. With the exception of the bill the gentleman referred to which is controversial, and the bill that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has referred to, it seems to me unanimous consent might well be attempted on that bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to permit me to make a unanimous-consent request?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not going to recognize anyone to propound a unanimous-consent request on a bill about which the Chair knows nothing. The Chair does not know what the bill is.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest the usual procedure, that the minority members of the gentleman's committee be consulted, and the majority and minority leadership. Every bill has to go through the same procedure upon unanimous consent request. I can assure the gentleman so far as I am concerned in reference to the bill that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has in mind, I have no objection. I would give my approval to unanimous consent being attempted.

Mr. RANKIN. I was going to move to suspend the rules, if I might be recognized later this afternoon or in the morning, to pass the bill with certain amendments the committee has agreed to. That has been done time and time again.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Speaker has not the authority this week to do that, but the matter can be met.

Mr. RANKIN. By unanimous consent it can be done.

Mr. McCORMACK. That can be met. But there is a certain procedure the gentleman knows about and I suggest in relation to that bill the gentleman follow it up to see what we can do.

Mr. RANKIN. Suppose the gentleman withhold his resolution?

Mr. McCORMACK. I intend to do that. I would do that upon the request of any Member of the House on either side of the aisle without the assignment of any reason because if any Member made that request I assume he would have a justifiable reason for it.

Mr. RANKIN. I want a vote on this bill, whether it passes or not. I want the bill considered by the House and disposed of, then I shall not make any point of order. I am talking about the amendment to the GI bill. The other bill is controversial; we are going to have a fight over it and I do not care to stir up a fight over it at this time, because there is not a quorum here. I do not believe there will be any votes against this other bill that I have in mind. On the other bill there will be controversy.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman and I personally am in agree-

ment on the other bill and I think we can work that out.

Mr. RANKIN. I will confer with the gentleman.

MARKETING OF FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. J. Res. 98) relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 17, 1945.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, some 2 or 3 months ago a resolution was introduced in the House giving the fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco growers the right to determine whether or not they desired quotas. Prior to the introduction of the resolution the growers of these two types of tobacco met and unanimously agreed that in order to protect the growers, quotas were necessary. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and after hearings a unanimous report was made, and the resolution passed the House by unanimous vote. It then went to the Senate. Before the resolution came up before the Senate for consideration, the growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos met with their Representatives here in Congress and asked that the loan value on these two types of tobacco be increased. Accordingly, the matter was presented to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and, after hearings, the Senate committee reported the resolution with an amendment to increase the loan values on these two types of tobacco. The Senate adopted that amendment by a unanimous vote, the resolution came back to the House, and conferees were appointed. After considering the Senate amendment, the majority of the House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment.

I call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that the tobacco program has been the most successful agricultural program ever inaugurated in this country. It works. If this House will continue to leave the tobacco problems to the tobacco growers and their Representatives in the Congress it will continue to work. The success of the program has been due to the fact that not a single piece of tobacco legislation has ever been brought before this body or the other body until unanimous agreement had been reached among the growers of the different types of tobacco and among the Representatives in Congress from the districts growing those different types of tobacco.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Is it not true that all of the representatives of tobacco-producing areas have agreed that they are opposed to any change in the method of calculating parity, but that this is a proposal that is necessary in order to bring about and maintain a fairer and more equitable relationship between dark tobacco and burley tobacco, the two types that are grown in contiguous territory, especially during this period of transition from war to peace?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think that statement is absolutely correct. There is no disposition on the part of either the growers or the representatives of the growers to change what is known as the parity formula. We think that if the parity formula is changed—and a lot of us are of the opinion that it should be revised—it should take place only after extended hearings going into the whole parity picture. We tried our best to keep from disturbing in any way what is known as the parity formula by establishing a better price relationship between the dark-fired tobacco and air-cured tobacco on the one hand and the burley tobacco on the other hand. That is all this legislation will do.

I want to impress again on the Members of the House that before this amendment was introduced in the Senate the tobacco growers from the burley Tobacco Belt, from the flue-cured Tobacco Belt, and from the dark-fired and air-cured Tobacco Belt met here in Washington with the officials of the Department for 3 days. After consulting with the Department heads they asked for a meeting with their representatives in Congress. The meeting was held.

At this meeting certain recommendations were made to the representatives, among them the establishment of a fair and just price relationship between burley tobacco and the dark types of tobacco. This recommendation resulted in the Senate amendment.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Is it not true that it was also found when these representatives of the different types of tobacco held their 3-day session in Washington that the cost of producing dark tobacco is now much in excess of the present parity? Is that not a fact?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is true. If we adopt the loan provision provided for in this amendment it will maintain the price relationships that has existed more or less over the years between burley tobacco and the dark air-cured and fire-cured tobacco.

I hope it will be the pleasure of the House to approve the conference report.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. I notice in the statement reference is made to fire-cured tobacco.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOLGER. Is that distinguishable entirely from flue-cured tobacco?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is an entirely different type of tobacco.

Mr. FOLGER. And it is so understood?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It is so understood and so recognized, not only by the growers but by the Department of Agriculture.

I now yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

[Mr. HOPE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inform the House that I represent possibly all the counties in my State that raise burley tobacco. I think that statement is true. We raise a tremendous quantity of burley tobacco.

The information from my tobacco growers is that this resolution is very necessary to prevent possibly a chaotic condition coming about in the tobacco industry. The burley growers have no direct interest in the dark types of tobacco but are indirectly interested in that there is a sort of relationship among all the types, such a relationship as possibly does not exist in connection with any other crop in this country. Besides, there is also a tendency on the part of growers in some areas to switch from one type to another as prices are up or down; this throws the relationship and production out of balance.

If, as I believe, the price of dark-fired tobacco can be stabilized under this resolution, then this situation will be corrected and the dark-fired grower will continue to grow his own type of tobacco, which through the long years of his experience he is well qualified to do.

Mr. Speaker, I favor this resolution and hope the House in its wisdom will see fit to pass it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I am informed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, that this proposed increase in loans on this type of tobacco will not affect the price of tobacco that goes into the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. Nevertheless, I feel that we may be setting a bad precedent, as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has stated, in permitting such large loans to be made far above the parity prices on tobaccos, and later it may come to plague us on other agricultural products.

The gentleman states that the tobacco growers have made more money and are more prosperous than any other growers in the United States. I know that tobacco growers are generally regarded as very prosperous, but whether these growers raising this particular grade of tobacco are in that category I do not know. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], in whom I have the utmost confidence, informs me that the tobacco growers who raise the cheaper grade of tobacco are really hard up and need the assistance and aid that is proposed in this bill.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They are, and they have had a minimum of help from this

tobacco program. They have had in the past year 15 cents on that tobacco, and every grower has lost money. All of this tobacco is grown by a small group. If any class of people in America needs help, it is these dark-fired tobacco growers.

Mr. SABATH. As I stated, I have the utmost confidence in the gentleman from Virginia, whose honesty and integrity is appreciated by the membership and who has never misled the House in expressing his views on legislation but, unfortunately, the cost of tobaccos going into the manufacture of cigars is so exceedingly high that today a cigar that formerly was priced to the consumer at a nickel is selling for 12 and 15 cents. I wonder what old Tom Marshall, late Vice President, would say if he were with us today. His plea for a good 5-cent cigar was Nation-wide and tobacco smokers enjoyed them at that price, but today one cannot even get a good cigar for 15 cents. It is the usual thing today to go in any store and see them priced at 25 cents, 28 cents, 33 cents, and even 55 and 60 cents.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I am sorry I cannot yield, but I shall pay my respects to the gentleman's section in a little while.

Personally, I shall not oppose this conference report, notwithstanding that many of the Members who sponsor this legislation invariably oppose legislation that in any way may be of interest and benefit to the people of my district or State. I have always endeavored to be broad and liberal-minded, and again, notwithstanding the fact that they are unfair in not lending their support to legislation beneficial to our sections, I shall vote with them in the hope that some day they will realize that they should at times cooperate and vote with us on matters that affect the American wage earner and the American people in general.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that cigar smokers will soon obtain relief from the prevailing high prices. Early in January I called attention to the outrageous increase in the price of cigars which, in many instances, had increased from 50 percent to 100 percent. Not only that we were obliged to pay much more for them, but they were found to contain inferior grades of tobacco and a lesser quantity of tobacco than in the sizes obtainable before the war. I sent a protest to Price Administrator Bowles at that time and I insert at this point an excerpt from the letter which I addressed to him in which I registered by complaint:

JANUARY 10, 1945.

DEAR MR. BOWLES: * * * That cigar manufacturers are "putting it over" is stating it mildly. They are simply robbing the public. A much better grade and size cigar was obtainable at 5 cents than that to be had now at 15 cents or 3 for 55 cents. The cigars that sold for 8 cents and 10 cents are now 3 for 55 cents and the better cigars that sold for 3 for 50 cents are now 35 cents each or 3 for \$1. Despite the higher prices the quality and quantity of tobacco in certain brands are inferior in quality and have a lesser quantity of tobacco than were sold a year ago. The White Owl and Phillies brand,

which sold for 5 cents, are now 2 for 15 cents and 10 cents each, an increase of 100 percent in price. I fully appreciate that one cannot keep up with the changes in the names of brands, but it appears to me that the quality and quantity of tobacco going into the manufacture of the cigars should be fixed, as the name of the brand means nothing but misrepresentation, as is evidenced in the use of a lower grade of tobacco and partial use of scraps.

By going into these matters the Office of Price Administration will eliminate a great deal of criticism now being directed against it. In haste and in anger, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. J. SABATH.

Mr. Speaker, I was heartened the other day when I read a release from the Office of Price Administration, dated July 6, to the effect that the OPA had filed suit against 11 Tampa, Fla., cigar manufacturers, demanding \$1,858,647 in damages and asking for injunctions to restrain future price violations. The OPA reported that in some instances cigar manufacturers increased their prices as much as 90 percent. I am satisfied that besides these 11 manufacturers there are many others as equally guilty in increasing their prices above the price ceilings set. I feel that the OPA should proceed against all cigar manufacturers as well as the Tobacco Trust who have wilfully and deliberately changed brand names and substituted inferior grades of tobacco in the cigars which they now manufacture. The public should not continue to be mulcted by this avaricious group of manufacturers and is entitled to obtain a decent cigar at a decent and reasonable price.

Mr. Speaker, I must admit that the tobacco grower is not the greatest beneficiary of the high prices that are charged for cigars, but they are sharing to some extent as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has pointed out in his statement that the price of tobacco is over 112½ to 200 percent above parity which means that the tobacco growers on the whole are receiving from 100 to 250 percent more in prices than prevailed before the war. However, the gentleman has refrained from alluding to the large profits enjoyed by other growers of agricultural products which I am sure equals those of the tobacco growers. And the consumer is obliged to pay and pay still higher and higher prices, and the cost of living continues to increase, despite which the beef, milk, butter, and other trusts and combinations, together with the farm organizations and farm leaders still persist in demanding higher prices and more and more in Government subsidies. The wage earners and white-collar workers receiving wages under \$1,500 yearly, as well as the retired municipal, State, and Federal employees drawing retirement compensation of \$100 a month, and other persons with small fixed incomes, can no longer stand an increase in cost of living and these unconscionable high prices must be reduced if they are to maintain a meager existence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to interrogate the farmer from Chicago, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] about this tobacco business, but he did not yield. He spoke about cigars and the price of tobacco.

Now, I come from a county that grows a lot of good tobacco, and at one time we made 8 percent of the cigars of the Nation. Those were the days when John Marshall talked about a good 5-cent cigar. If the OPA and a few other Government agencies had not interfered, God knows we would still have a good 5-cent cigar.

I hold in my hand several cigars which I am now purchasing and which are made not in the black market. This is a 6-cent cigar and used to be the good York County 5-cent cigar. It is a good smoke, as I can prove by a lot of the Members of the House to whom I have given cigars from time to time. Yet the OPA and labor regulations will not permit them to be made now. An established little shop dare not raise the price, but some fellow can come in and open up a shop next door and take his help away and sell the same cigar under a different name for 40 or 50 cents each. Girls are getting \$9 per day for putting cellophane on cigars. I can take a match and light this cigar. After it is started I can lay it down and take a bath and shave and have a cigar that is still burning. That is good tobacco in a well-made cigar. I can go down here to the Mayflower or Willard Hotel or any place and the cheapest cigar I can get is 28 cents, and from there on up to 72 cents. And every extra cent I have to pay for the cigar I have to have an extra match to keep it going. It takes 50 matches to keep a 50-cent cigar going. They do not smoke. The tobacco will not burn. They are no good. So if the OPA would just leave us country people alone and let us raise tobacco, meat, eggs, and chickens, and all these things which we need to keep America strong, we would have plenty of them, and of good quality. Why, I could light this cigar and show you what a nice white ash it makes. I can smoke it about half way and all that ash will still be on it. It is just exactly the kind that John Marshall and Joe Cannon and Andrew Mellon and all those great men in our national life spoke about.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. May I suggest to the gentleman that punk will burn while you are shaving.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; punk will burn.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. When the gentleman has concluded his statement, will he kindly inform me where I can get some of those cigars which he has said can be purchased for 6 cents? I have been looking for some for a long time.

Mr. GROSS. Every time I get on my feet the gentleman takes issue with me.

Yes; I am going to give you a box of them.

Mr. SABATH. I will hold the gentleman to his promise. That will be the first I will have had in a long time.

Mr. GROSS. I will give you a box. I have a box in my office, and I will see that you get them this very day.

What I want to say here is that we ought to give these tobacco growers this advance. I will admit they are probably not in dire need and do not need it so badly, just now, but they are good, honest, hard-working people who save their money. In the tough days that are ahead they will need it, because this Government does intend to keep up regimentation. They intend to bedevil and berate us, and we are not going to have any chance if this New Deal stays in power. So let us give these poor farmers a chance to make this extra money, because they will need that money, and we will have that many less families on relief.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman not think we ought to include his own tobacco growers? This applies only to tobacco growers in Kentucky and Tennessee. You have some of the lowest-priced tobacco in the country.

Mr. GROSS. I know, but we raise so much more to the acre that we definitely do not need it. For once I am going to vote for the poor southern farmers. We definitely do not need it, but I am voting for that section down there where God knows they need it; because in 1938 I went to Puerto Rico on a troopship, and they took about 800 young fellows on at Charleston, S. C., who had joined the Army. I talked to those fellows, and I said, "What are you joining the Army for now?" They said, "The Government has made it impossible for us to raise cotton. They 'jacked' up the price and we cannot sell it in our foreign markets, and it is accumulating. Then we raised tobacco and the Government got to interfering in that. The first year we made money, but the next year Wallace put on quotas. The New Deal has caused a situation where dad cannot keep us any longer, and we cannot get any work. We do not have enough to eat any more." So in 1938, before the war, these poor farmer boys were joining the Army so that they would have something to eat. These boys were all right; they made good soldiers.

So I am voting to help them, and in order to get you folks a good York County 5-cent cigar again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I want at this time to remind the Congress that in the early days of this session when

the House was considering the independent offices appropriation bill, I, personally, took the floor in an effort to amend and increase an item contained in the appropriation for the Federal Works Agency. This appropriation was provided for in the Reconversion Act of the Seventy-eighth Congress and was to be a Federal fund out of which grants were to be made to cover the cost of engineering and plans for postwar projects covering public buildings and other improvements. It will be recalled that I lost my fight to have the \$5,000,000 item recommended by the Appropriation Committee increased to twenty-five million.

Due to the better judgment and statesmanship of the Senate this item was amended by the Senate to read thirty million instead of the five million contained in the House version. A conference committee of the two Houses compromised and finally approved the sum of \$17,500,000.

Already the "pinch penny" policy of the House Appropriation Committee members has led us into a "bottleneck." Only yesterday I was informed by the Bureau of Community Services of the Federal Works Agency that applications for grants from this fund had poured in to such an extent that they already far exceeded the fund made available. So serious is the situation that there is grave doubt that my home city of Clarksburg will be able to secure a grant from this fund to provide engineering and planning for a sewage disposal plant because West Virginia's allotted share of these Federal moneys is so small that other requests for sewage projects already approved in West Virginia have deleted our State's share.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to appear too critical in this matter nor do I want to criticize any one individual—I want to think it unwise at this time in view of the increased unemployment and of the added possibility of a sudden collapse in the Japanese war effort that this Congress should take a 2 months' recess and leave a matter of so grave importance as this subject to the uncertainty of the future.

Again Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my previous statement made on the floor of this House that America wants no part of another WPA or PWA. Today out of a "backlog" of approximately \$11,000,000,000 of postwar projects in the Nation as a whole more than \$9,000,000,000 worth of these projects have no plans or specifications and could not be let to private contracts should we, as we most certainly will, have within the next few months a serious unemployment situation.

I trust it will be one of the first objectives of the Members of Congress on their return from their summer recess to see to it that this matter receives their first and undivided attention. It shall be my duty to keep reminding the committees and individuals whose duty it is to look after this matter and to keep on reminding them until the situation is satisfactorily met.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, our veterans are coming back to this country in great numbers from abroad and trying to get adjusted to civilian life. One of the difficulties with which many veterans are confronted is that concerning their tax liabilities under the internal revenue laws. The serviceman on sea duty or on active duty outside the continental United States has been granted an automatic extension for the filing of his income-tax return and the payment of his income tax, until the 15th day of the fourth month following the month in which he came back to the United States. For those returning after January 1, 1945, the period is 6 instead of 4 months.

The internal revenue laws contain many provisions of special benefit to returning servicemen. The pay-as-you-go legislation adopted in 1943, the exclusion from gross income of \$1,500 of military pay and \$300 of mustering-out pay, as well as provisions relating to abatement of tax in case of death, are of great importance to servicemen. Many of the allowances for quarters and subsistence are also not a part of gross income for income-tax purposes. Our servicemen need the advice and help of persons familiar with the internal revenue laws relating to the privileges and rights accorded to veterans.

I have been particularly and sympathetically concerned with the criticism recently voiced by the American Legion that certain agencies are giving our veterans the run-around, particularly with reference to their rights under the GI bill and their rights to obtain ration stamps for food, gasoline, and certain other priorities. Our returning veterans need advice from persons who are fully qualified and entirely familiar with the laws which Congress has enacted.

The bill I am introducing will insure to the servicemen a qualified expert to advise him of his rights under the internal revenue laws. It requires the collectors of internal revenue in the various districts to designate one or more deputy collectors as a veterans' adviser to be available where practicable in the county in which the veteran resides. Each veteran adviser must have made a special study of the provisions of the internal revenue laws, regulations, and decisions applicable to veterans, and he is required to advise all veterans who make application to him either orally or in writing as to their rights and liabilities under the tax laws. Undoubtedly, in the contact with the veteran these veterans' advisers will discover some inequities in the operation of the internal revenue laws which require correction. My bill will require the collector of internal revenue for the particular district in which the veterans' adviser is stationed to make suggestions to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the improvement of the law or regulations relating to veterans, and if the Commissioner finds that legislation is necessary to carry out such

improvements, he will report the matter to the Congress.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes primarily for the purpose of stating to the membership that our colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS], who is deeply interested in this legislation, was called home on account of the death of his mother. The gentleman from Tennessee, as everyone knows, has been a champion of the tobacco growers. He has been through all of these tobacco fights with us. This legislation is vital to his district, and I want the membership to know that the reason he is not here championing this legislation is due to the death of his mother.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am not feeling very well today, or I would like to make a speech in favor of the adoption of the conference report. Through the years I voted for the dairy people, the poultry people, and all other groups in agriculture. I believe this tobacco matter is very essential to a lot of our States, and especially to Kentucky and my district. I shall support the conference report.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOPE) there were—ayes 67, noes 5.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 328) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 315 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution follows the resolution which

was adopted yesterday by the House authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to look into matters that come within its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Accounts held two hearings and the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were questioned relative to what they propose to do. We were informed that one committee would go to the Far East, another to eastern Europe, the third to western Europe, a fourth to Africa and the Mediterranean, and a fifth to the Western Hemisphere. After careful consideration of the matter, the committee recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 for expenses.

There are a number of committees that are going abroad and I want to make the suggestion not only to the Foreign Affairs Committee but also to other committees that before leaving they consult one another to determine just exactly what each committee proposes to do so there will not be a duplication of effort. For instance, we just gave the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce the right to go to Europe to investigate the oil situation, so that committee is going to devote itself to the oil problem. Certainly the Committee on Foreign Affairs should not spend any of its time looking into that subject. Then, again, there is a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that handles the State Department appropriation bill that is going abroad. It would be well for the Foreign Affairs Committee to determine what that committee proposes to do and come to some agreement so that there would be no duplication there.

As I told the House when the resolution was under consideration, to authorize this committee to go abroad it would be necessary to appropriate money for expenses. This resolution does that.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD, page A3772, July 17, 1945. In my extension of remarks where the name "James R. McGovern" appears it should be "James Patrick McGovern." Then in a letter underneath addressed to me appears the name "JOHN M. McCORMACK." This should be "JOHN W. McCORMACK." Later on in the letter, about the middle of it, the following appears: "He became the seventh ranking officer on the basis of merit."

Between the word "officer" and the word "on" should appear the word "more." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMITTING THE UNITED STATES TO BE MADE A PARTY DEFENDANT IN CERTAIN CASES INVOLVING PARTITION OF PROPERTY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

[PUBLIC LAW 163—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 330—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 98]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the marketing of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 312 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the finding of the total supply of tobacco, the reserve supply level, and the amount of the national marketing quota, and the provisions of section 313 of said Act relating to the apportionment of the national marketing quota for tobacco among the States and farms, national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco for the marketing years 1946-1947, 1947-1948, and 1948-1949, shall be proclaimed and the national marketing quota and State and farm acreage allotments shall be the same for the marketing year 1946-1947 as were established for the marketing year 1943-1944, and the farm acreage allotments for the marketing years 1947-1948 and 1948-1949 shall be increased or decreased in the ratio which the national marketing quota for the 1943-1944 marketing year bears to the amount of tobacco which the Secretary determines to be required to make the carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year equal the reserve supply level: *Provided, however*, That an additional acreage not in excess of 5 per centum of the total acreage allotted to all farms in each State for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be allotted each year by the local committees among farms in the State in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary so as to establish allotments which the committee find will be fair and equitable in relation to the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted); land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; and crop-rotation practices, and an additional acreage equal to not more than 5 per centum of the acreage allotted to all farms for the 1943-1944 marketing year shall be allotted each year to farms on which no tobacco was produced in the last five years in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section 313 applicable to farms on which no tobacco was produced during the last five years. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not have the effect of modifying or repealing any other provisions of said Act.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed, beginning with the 1945 crop, to make available upon any crop of fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such tobacco for the marketing year beginning with the calendar year in which such crop is harvested, loans or other price support at, in the case of fire-cured tobacco, 75 per centum of the loan rate for burley tobacco for the corresponding crop and, in the case of dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco, at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of such burley tobacco loan rate.

Approved July 28, 1945.

